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DATE WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
 20-21 (59-64). Tomorrow, 20-21 (59-64). Wednesday, 20-21 (59-64). Thursday, 20-21 (59-64). Friday, 20-21 (59-64). Saturday, 20-21 (59-64). Sunday, 20-21 (59-64).
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GENERAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	21-22
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	15-16
Denmark	10 S	Morocco	15-16
France	10 S	Netherlands	15-16
Germany	10 S	Nigeria	15-16
Greece	10 S	Portugal	15-16
Great Britain	10 S	Spain	15-16
Ireland	10 S	Sweden	15-16
Italy	10 S	Switzerland	15-16
Japan	10 S	Turkey	15-16
South Korea	10 S	U.S. Military (San)	15-16
Taiwan	10 S	Yugoslavia	15-16

Giscard Sets Up Summit Preview for EEC Leaders

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—Leaders of the European Economic Community have been invited here for dinner next Saturday with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to discuss the possibilities for a summit meeting later this year.

The Elysée Palace announced the invitations today. They were sent earlier this week. Quick acceptance was received from London, Copenhagen, Rome, Brussels and The Hague. Dublin and Luxembourg were expected to accept shortly. The unusual procedure—a kind of summit—a kind of summit—was announced only four days after West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met here with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to discuss the future of Europe. Their meeting was held four days after the French President called for new forms of European political and economic cooperation.

Rockets Taken from U.S. Base in W. Germany

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 6 (AP)—Ninety anti-tank missiles have disappeared from a nearby U.S. Army Base, a U.S. Army Command said today.

The loss of 90 anti-tank missiles was discovered during a physical check of a stockpile at Wiesbaden, West Germany, Aug. 23, said Col. Harry Heath, an army spokesman. "The missiles in which the missiles were stored had been tampered with and the missiles removed," he said.

West German police said the missiles, which were operated by one man, were believed to have been taken away in a truck.

Col. Heath made the statement in answer to allegations in a report by columnist Jack Anderson that large amounts of weapons and munitions were being stolen from U.S. bases in West Germany for use by Arab terrorists. "The allegation in this article concerning missing Redeye missiles is incorrect; every Redeye missile in the command is properly accounted for," Col. Heath said.

Final Accord Reached on Mozambique

LSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 6 (AP)—Portugal and the Frelimo guerrilla movement reached agreement on independence for the East African territory of Mozambique, which had been ruled by Portugal for 450 years.

The document setting out the terms of the agreement is to be signed today. It will mark the end of a year-long guerrilla war waged by the Frelimo against the Portuguese, which has cost both sides thousands of casualties.

Frelimo leader, Samora Machel, and Portuguese Foreign Minister, Amaro Gouveia, began here yesterday to put the finishing touches to the agreement. It is expected to set out the details for the independence of the territory, the composition of a provisional government.

"Before Then Expected," Machel's Defense Minister, the Portuguese, said the agreement. "We are very pleased. We met with no difficulties in the final stage of the negotiations. It went better than expected."

Mr. Machel, Labor Minister of Portuguese caretaker government in Mozambique, said that complete agreement had been reached.

Members of the Frelimo and Portuguese delegations tonight held a reception given by the Portuguese government to mark the successful conclusion of the meeting here.

The period before formal independence was expected to be set for June or July—Frelimo had a provisional government probably taking office on the 10th anniversary of the start of the movement's struggle.

Machel, who masterminded the battle, is not expected to head the provisional government. It is thought that he will devote himself to preparing for political independence.

Mr. Machel is considered to be independent Mozambique's first President.

41-year-old leader joined in 1962, a year after its independence, and was trained in the warfare in Algeria.



South Korean demonstrators breaking the windows of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

S. Korean Mob Attacks Japanese Embassy

SEOUL, Sept. 6 (AP)—Scores of demonstrators today stormed the Japanese Embassy, ransacked it and tore down the Japanese flag atop the six-story building.

An embassy vehicle was set on fire, window panes were broken and the embassy's sign was pulled down.

The raid was staged after the Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing remarks by Japanese Foreign Minister Toshiko Kimura.

He told a parliamentary committee in Tokyo yesterday that he does not consider the Seoul government the only legitimate government in the Korean peninsula.

South Koreans have demonstrated in the last two weeks to protest what Seoul calls Japan's insincerity in investigating alleged accomplices in the Aug. 15 assassination attempt against President Chung Hee Park. The assassin, a Korean who had been living in Japan, missed Mr. Park but his bullets fatally wounded the President's wife.

During today's 15-minute attack on the embassy, desks and chairs were overturned, papers thrown on the floor and telephones smashed.

Ambassador Torao Ushiroku was in his second-floor office when the break-in occurred, but his office was not damaged.

Apology Offered

There were no reports that members of the embassy staff were injured, although some demonstrators suffered bruises and minor cuts when they clashed with police.

Biggest Arab Investment Move in West

Kuwait Offers £107 Million for U.K. Firm

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Kuwait, one of the richest Middle East oil-producing countries, today offered to pay £107 million (about \$246 million) for a British commercial real-estate company. It was the largest Arab investment move in the West disclosed so far.

Acting through a Scottish investment bank, the Kuwait Ministry of Finance and Oil proposed to buy all of the shares of the St. Martin's Property Corp., whose real-estate holdings are concentrated in London's financial district and extend to the Continent and Australia.

The proposal, which is subject to acceptance by the stockholders of St. Martin's Property, represents a continuing effort to find productive investments in the West for the rapidly growing accumulation of Arab funds arising from the quadrupling of oil prices in the last 10 months.

Kuwaiti Purchase

Economists believe a major part of the funds being amassed by oil-producing nations must inevitably flow into Western business and industry. Less than two months ago, Iran bought about 25 per cent of Fried Krupp Huettenwerke AG, a major West German steel-producing company, reportedly for about \$100 million.

It was believed to be the first purchase by an oil-producing country of a major stake in a Western industrial enterprise. The oil states have made smaller investments, mainly in real estate, in England and the United States.

Iran Says Iraqi Planes Raid Village, Kill 15

TEHRAN, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Fifteen persons were killed and three injured today when Iraqi aircraft bombed an Iranian border village, the government-owned Pars news agency said here.

The village was identified as Kohme-Tahjan. Iran said it held Iraq responsible for any consequences.

Nixon Said to Fear Indictment but Expects a Pardon

By Lou Cannon

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 6 (AP)—He awakens early in the morning when the high fog that will keep off later in the day still shades the bluff below Casa Pacifica. He breakfasts on orange juice and a poached egg served him by the valet who still calls him "Mr. President."

He wanders alone or with his friend Charles (Bebe) Rebozo along Red Beach in sight of Secret Service men who, out of his hearing, refer to him as "the old man" and try to stay out of his way. Sometimes he rummages through the stacks of unanswered mail in his messengers' office or disconsolately plays the piano. At other times he talks on the telephone to his lawyers and occasionally to old friends or to former White House subordinates who now work for President Ford.

The picture of Richard Nixon provided by friends and associates who have seen him or talked to him since he returned to California is a gloomy one.

"He's terribly depressed, with much to be depressed about," a friend said. "Anyone would be depressed in his situation. I don't mean he's going off the deep end. I just mean that everything happened to him, seemingly all at once, and he doesn't know what to do about it."

Another friend said that Mr. Nixon's mind seems to wander when he talks. The friend used the term "absent-minded" and said he is not suggesting that Mr. Nixon is unwell.

One peculiarity noted by this friend, which also showed up in a telephone call to Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, R-Ill., several days ago—is Mr. Nixon's inability to say the name of Leon Jaworski, the Watergate special prosecutor.

It is the agonizing wait for Mr. Nixon's decision on whether to seek an indictment against Mr. Nixon that is responsible for the former President's extreme isolation and indecisiveness, his friends said.

"He just can't say anything or do anything until Jaworski acts," said a friend who has talked with Mr. Nixon. "It's a terrible period for him."

And friends of the former President said that Mr. Nixon now thinks it likely that Mr. Jaworski will seek an indictment against him for obstructing justice in the Watergate case. But they described Mr. Nixon as hopeful that President Ford would grant him a pardon long before the case runs its course in the courts, although probably not before the Nov. 5 election.

These same aides and friends declined to say whether Mr. Nixon would make the granting of this pardon easier by some public acknowledgment of his own role in the Watergate cover-up.

"It is a touchy subject and not easily broached to him even by the lawyers," a friend said.

Mr. Nixon's indecisiveness is not limited to his legal predicament.

Friends say he also has not made any firm decision on where he will live and that he has been offered conflicting advice within his family and his inner circle. It is known that Mr. Nixon's daughters, Julie

On Refugees, Prisoners 2 Cypriot Chiefs Meet, Reach Some Accords

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Glafos Clerides and Raul Denktash, the head of the Turkish-Cypriot administration, met privately tonight for the first time since the Geneva conference on the Cyprus crisis collapsed more than three weeks ago.

Mr. Clerides, the leader of the Greek-Cypriot community on the island, and Mr. Denktash were said to have had "a private exchange of views on refugee problems and other important issues."

Their meeting, held after a three-hour session attended by the two leaders and other officials, stirred speculation that some movement toward new political negotiations might be starting.

The larger meeting, at which the participants included Luis Weckmann Munoz, a special representative of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, produced an agreement between the two Cypriot leaders to exchange lists of prisoners and missing persons and to establish a plan for the release of prisoners and detained civilians.

Another Meeting

The leaders also agreed to give priority to treatment of refugees who are sick, young and old. They scheduled another meeting for next Friday.

Today's meeting had been arranged at the request of Mr. Waldheim, to consider "humanitarian" issues, such as the refugee problem created by the war.

A number of ranking diplomats said before the meeting that they hoped it might be broadened by the two Cypriot leaders to begin a discussion of the sharp political differences separating the two sides since the Geneva talks failed and the Turkish Army advanced to occupy 40 per cent of the island.

The agreements on the humanitarian issues there are an estimated 200,000 displaced persons on the island—were considered a sign, however slight, of progress toward improving relations between the two hostile communities.

Sources close to Mr. Clerides said after today's hour-long private meeting that the President had carried no agenda into the session and did not tell some of his most trusted assistants what would be discussed, if anything, beyond the humanitarian questions.

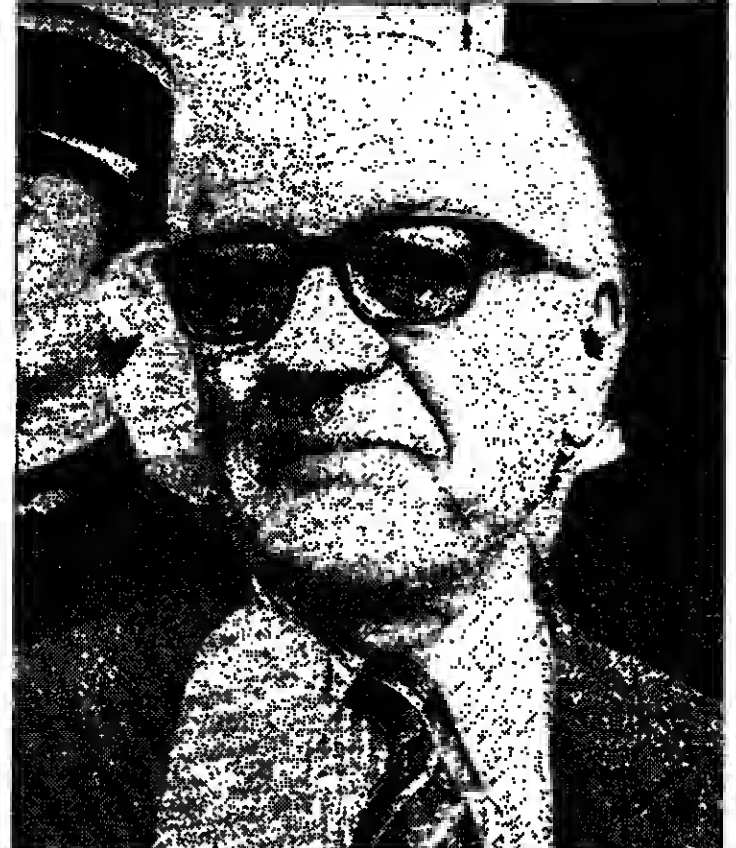
Diplomats here had said that there were several proposals "in the air" that might lead to progress toward formal negotiations.

One reportedly was for a token reduction of the 40,000 Turkish troops on the island.

Another, the diplomats said, was that the Turkish side give Mr. Clerides private assurance that a small number of Greek Cypriot refugees would be allowed to return to their homes in the area now controlled by Turkish troops. The place most often suggested for the return, the diplomats said, is Famagusta, a resort city on the eastern coast of the island.

The diplomats said that, in order to win these concessions, Mr. Clerides presumably would have to agree that the Greek Cypriots would eventually approve the division of Cyprus into two autonomous sectors within a federated republic.

Mr. Clerides has said publicly that he would not agree to such



Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros in Paris Friday.

Sees French Backing Mavros, in Paris, Says Athens Will Seek EEC Membership

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—Greece will seek full membership in the European Common Market and closer political ties with Western Europe, Foreign Minister George Mavros said at a press conference here today.

Mr. Mavros conferred for an hour this morning with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. He also met with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and with Premier Jacques Chirac, who said France would support any Greek decision to join the Common Market.

At a luncheon press conference, Mr. Mavros, who is also Greek deputy premier, said he opposed a resumption of the Geneva talks. He confirmed that he would meet tomorrow with Archbishop Makarios, the deposed president of Cyprus, in Geneva. "I will put him in the picture over what we have done so far and listen to his views," Mr. Mavros said.

Mr. Mavros declined to speculate on the future of American bases in Greece. But he acknowledged that "a wave of anti-Americanism" had spread across Greece. "It is up to the government of the United States to remove the factors that make us feel the way we do about the United States," he said.

The thrust of Mr. Mavros's visit here—which will be followed after tomorrow's trip to Geneva by calls in Bonn and Brussels—was to move Greece further away from the United States and closer to the Common Market countries.

When asked whether Greece was "tiring" with the Soviet Union, Mr. Mavros replied: "The fact that Greece has pulled out of NATO does not signify that we are a nonaligned power, nor that we have changed the orientation of our policies. We want to have good relations with all our neighbors, even the Soviet bloc."

"But Greece remains European," he said. "That is a fact. We belong to Europe and we are for European integration."

Mr. Mavros labeled the "unacceptable and dangerous" dependence of European security on "entente between the superpowers which is founded on the balance of terror."

France, which currently holds the rotating presidency of the Common Market, has sided with Greece in its confrontation with Turkey over Cyprus. The French have been pressing for a unified Common Market policy on Cyprus and want the bloc to have a role in any Cyprus settlement.

Mr. Mavros said he was counting on France to help Greece in its efforts to join the EEC.

"France plays a capital role in Europe," he said. "And naturally she can help in this respect. The will exists and I am optimistic."

But he indicated that he thought it would take three or four years for Greece to move from an associate member of the Common Market to full membership.

The Greek Foreign Minister said that he and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had discussed France's promise to sell Greece 50 Mirage fighters, but declined to give details.

Athens Cancels Passports

ATHENS, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—The government has canceled 29 diplomatic passports held by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Visitors Say Chou Is Back In Hospital

PEKING, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Premier Chou En-lai, who has been suffering from a heart ailment for the last four months, has returned to a hospital and is too ill to receive foreign visitors, American and West German delegations here said today.

The illness of the 76-year-old Premier, the country's top administrator and the man who presided over China's détente with the United States, Japan and other non-Communist countries, inevitably raised speculation about whether he will ever resume full duties.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who is here with a U.S. congressional delegation, said Chinese officials had indicated that the Premier's condition had worsened recently.

And a West German group, led by opposition leader Helmut Kohl, was told Mr. Chou had overexerted himself during a public appearance July 31, at a reception marking China's Army Day.

West German sources said Mr. Kohl had been told the Premier was too ill to meet him.

Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., speaking along with Sen. Humphrey to reporters at a reception held at the American Liaison Office, confirmed that the Premier was too ill to receive visitors but added: "No one said he was gravely ill to me."

[Sen. Humphrey, reached by the Associated Press, said, "The vice-premier told us Chou's condition was worse than it was when Sen. Jackson saw him. This was why the Premier was unable to see us. This was a fact but it didn't mean that his condition was critical or that it had worsened."] (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Mr. Nixon is seen here in a recent photograph.

No Shortage Is Said to Exist

Europe's 'Sugar Crisis' Stirs Cries Against EEC Policies

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (WP).—“Finding it hard to buy sugar, Madam?” questioned the lead editorial in a mass-circulation daily in Britain recently. “Blame it on the madcap schemes thought up in the Common Market.”

World sugar shortages and rocketing prices are causing a stir everywhere, but nowhere has the reaction been as hostile as in the European Economic Community.

EEC officials will come to their own defense next week with proposals aimed at reassuring the European consumer of adequate supplies in the future at reasonable, although increasing, prices.

Despite panic buying throughout the nine-member EEC, government officials and sugar-company sources deny that a real shortage exists on the Continent. The scare began in Britain in early summer and has spread to the rest of Europe, they say, even though real shortages are only predicted for Britain.

This summer, British shops voluntarily rationed their sales and are still doing so in many parts of the country. “The supply situation is being squeezed by a fall in home production as well as foreign imports. Supplies from the Commonwealth cane producers are down an estimated 300,000 tons and the sugar-beet harvest in Britain will mean a 200,000-ton drop in production, according to British Sugar Corporation sources.

High-level sources at the Common Market here indicate that Jamaica and several other Caribbean suppliers may stop their exports to the EEC next year. A Jamaican spokesman here “categorically” denied any such plans are being made but added that unless the EEC can offer a high enough contract in return for a supply guarantee, Jamaica is better off selling on the American market.

The very real shortage in Britain forced the government last month to dip into emergency stocks and place them on the market. Now London is looking to the Commonwealth south of the equator for additional help. Secret negotiations are reportedly under way in London with Australian authorities to conclude a five-year supply contract which would guarantee

300,000 tons of supplies yearly from Jan. 1. Australia has reportedly asked for a price more than four times higher than the going rate on its present exports to Britain.

Meanwhile, to tide the country over until next year, Britain is seeking to purchase 200,000 tons of sugar from Australia for delivery in December and January, according to high sources here. But Australian suppliers have made it clear that the British consumer will have to pay the price for guaranteed supplies.

Go-It-Alone Policy

Britain's avowed readiness to pursue a go-it-alone policy clearly irritates officials here in Brussels. The EEC Executive Commission is about to unveil proposals for regulating the European sugar market from 1975 on, including support prices that would encourage beet growers to produce well beyond EEC needs. The proposals will reverse a two-year-old stance here that European production should be dampened to let developing countries take a bigger share of the European market.

Meanwhile, supermarkets on the Continent supplied with locally produced beet sugar are replenishing their stocks at a breakneck pace.

Last week, the leader of France's influential sugar-beet industry went on nationwide radio to warn housewives to “stock up on sugar” for the next two months. Blaming an earlier scheme devised by EEC officials to control European sugar output and import more Caribbean sugar, Henri Cayre said EEC officials had “created the shortage when they should have organized abundance.”

Sugar experts at Common Market headquarters in this city react violently to this criticism. One of them said: “These are scare tactics by the beet growers to pressure for bigger subsidies under the long-term proposals near completion.”

Wholesalers in France and Belgium seem to agree that Mr. Cayre's claims constitute scare tactics. A spokesman at Générale Sucrière, one of France's leading distributors, said that stocks were at normal levels until recently. “But unless this panic buying stops, we'll have to slow down our deliveries voluntarily to make the stocks last,” he said.

Kissinger Vows U.S. Support Of the New Regime in Greece

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that the United States “will do its utmost” to support the Greek government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis, which took over after seven years of military rule ended on July 23.

He said that in view of Greece's return to a system of government “with which we have profound sympathy,” the United States aims to “restore and

deepen” its traditional friendship with the country.

The secretary made his remarks after the swearing-in of Jack Kiliachas as the new ambassador to Greece.

The Athens government has charged that U.S. policy tilted toward Turkey in the Cyprus dispute. It has ended Greek participation in NATO's military activity and threatened to terminate agreements covering U.S. military bases in Greece.

Without providing details, Mr. Kissinger said that the United States would take action “to bring about a settlement of the Cyprus question that is consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the Greek people.”

A State Department spokesman said yesterday his legal experts were still studying the law to see if U.S. military aid to Turkey must be stopped.

President Ford is “fully informed on this matter and the final decision will be made by the President,” department press officer Robert Anderson said.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., said on the Senate floor that Mr. Ford has no choice under the law but to cut off military aid to Turkey. The law states that such aid is to be ended if American military hardware is used for activities other than self-defense or action ordered by NATO.

Mr. Kissinger said that Mr. Kiliachas, a career Foreign Service officer, is an ideal person to act for the United States during the current situation. Mr. Kiliachas, 52, had been most recently as assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs. His prior service included positions in France, Mexico and Southern Hemisphere assignments.

In Athens, Mr. Kiliachas succeeds Henry Trasca, who was accused by the new Greek government of strongly supporting the old military regime.

Athens Plans Bid to EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the former military regime, it was announced today.

The list, released by the interior minister and published in the press, included Adamanthos Androustopoulos, premier of the previous mixed military and civilian government, and Mrs. Desphera Papadopoulos, deputy chief of the Greek constitution in Cyprus when Archbishop Makarios was overthrown in July.

He did not travel abroad and was assumed not to have a passport.

Also among the 29 were Nicholas Makarezos and Stylianos Pittakos, two members of the junta.

In another action, Navy Commander George Papayannis, deputy chief of the Greek constitution in Cyprus when Archbishop Makarios was overthrown in July, was suspended from service for three months.

Comdr. Papayannis is alleged to have ordered the captain of the Greek patrol boat *Leventis* to bombard Paphos radio station, from where Archbishop Makarios was broadcasting messages to the Cypriot people after the coup.

Nixon Said to Fear Indictment but Expects a Pardon

(Continued from Page 1)

write his memoirs and anticipate that an accessible library with the documentary records of his public career is a prerequisite for this task.

Whittier College and at least two other California institutions of higher learning are known to have made exploratory offers in behalf of a Nixon library. But it is expected that the library will be located on some still-undetermined private site, even if operated in conjunction with a college, rather than on any campus.

The Nixon villa, according to a person who was inside the compound within the last few days, is pervaded by “a sense of

ruin.” The flowers that well-wishers sent in during the first few days after Mr. Nixon returned to San Clemente have faded. And the number of unanswered mail has grown steadily higher. Friends were looking forward to the imminent arrival from Washington of Rose Mary Woods, Mr. Nixon's secretary since 1951, because they believe she will organize his office and see that sympathetic letter writers receive at least a form letter of acknowledgment.

Mr. Nixon's staff, which in his White House days numbered more than 500, is now reduced to a coterie that includes his former press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, former appointments



New Zealand's new Prime Minister Wallace (Bill) Rowling (right) with his deputy Robert Tizard in Wellington Friday following appointment by Labor party caucus.

Finance Head Becomes Prime Minister

Rowling Is Named in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Finance Minister Wallace (Bill) Rowling, 49, a former teacher and an admitted political unknown, today became New Zealand's youngest Prime Minister in this century.

Mr. Rowling, the son of a South Island farmer, said he would place the highest priority on the country's economic problems.

The Prime Minister pledged not to downgrade foreign affairs

but said it was unlikely that he would visit the United Nations this month, as his predecessor, Norman Kirk, who died on Saturday, had planned to do.

Mr. Rowling, who admitted that he was not well known to the public, was chosen Prime Minister by the 34-man Labor party caucus, which also re-elected the other members of Mr. Kirk's Cabinet. Mr. Rowling said he would consider cabinet changes and would announce his decision early next week.

Mr. Rowling, “I’ve been called Bill for years and I don’t see why it should be changed now”—was a teacher for 13 years. He spent a year in the United States on a Fulbright Scholarship and then served for two years as an army education officer before turning to politics in the 1960s.

He entered Parliament in 1962, at the age of 35, and took over the Labor party presidency in 1969. He helped prepare the party's general election landslide victory in 1974, the year he became finance minister.

Mr. Rowling defeated Hugh Watt, 62, Mr. Kirk's deputy prime minister, in the caucus vote. Mr. Watt did not seek the deputy post again, and the caucus elected Robert Tizard, 60, the minister of health and social services, as deputy prime minister.

The Prime Minister said that New Zealand had to deal with health and housing problems, and placed the greatest emphasis on economic problems, particularly “the uncertainties that exist in the main market areas where we trade.”

He vowed to carry on the policies of Mr. Kirk, who died of a heart attack at the age of 51. Mr. Rowling is married and has four children.

France Invites EEC Leaders To Pre-Summit on Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

That exclusion, coupled with Mr. Schmidt's attack on the commission yesterday as being a “wasteful” bureaucracy, is a clear indication that the French and German leaders were concerned with strengthening the decision-making apparatus of the Council of Ministers at the expense of the supranational executive that is the commission.

In the jargon of Europe, it would be a point for confederation at the expense of federation.

At the same time, however, any move toward weighted majority voting in the Council of Ministers would be a move away from the Gaullist-imposed system of unanimous voting. This had already caused the French to boycott the EEC nine years ago, only returning in 1969 after the Luxembourg compromise, which preserved unanimous voting on “vital” questions.

Some likely dinner-table topics

next Saturday would be establishing ministers for Europe and a political secretariat, increasing the powers of the European Parliament, possibilities for economic and monetary harmonization, and what Mr. Wilson's intentions would be if he won the election.

Britain Criticized

BOYD, Sept. 6 (AP).—Mr. Schmidt said today he is concerned by the “indication of wide circles in the public opinion and policy of England.”

Mr. Schmidt said in an interview with the Bonn newspaper *General-Anzeiger* that he believed British participation was necessary to achieve West European unification.

“An unprejudiced analysis of long-term British interests would, I believe, result in the realization that it would be better for England to play a leading role in the European Community than to stand alone.”

Dissidents in Russia Report

U.S.-Soviet Pact on Jews Expected

By Robert C. Tobi

MOSCOW, Sept. 6.—Jewish dissidents here, on the basis of news smuggled in from the United States, expect a Soviet-American agreement next week that would facilitate large-scale emigration to Israel.

According to Jewish sources, who said such information has been “generally accurate” in the past, the agreement is to be signed by either President Ford or Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and their Soviet counterparts, and then be formally deposited with the Senate.

In exchange for Soviet concessions on immigration, the Jackson Amendment—proposed by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., barring U.S. trade concessions to the Soviet Union—would be modified to give Mr. Ford authority to provide most-favored-nation (MFN) status and export credits for one year.

If the Russians fail to live up to the agreement during the test period, the credit and MFN status would be ended, it was said.

Jewish dissidents here are in close contact with their supporters in the United States, who in turn are kept abreast of Soviet-American negotiations in Washington on the two-year-old trade-immigration deadlock.

Index of Good Faith

No fixed immigration quota will be specified in the agreement, sources said, but 50,000 for the first year has been “suggested as an index of Soviet good faith” and it is expected here that the number will exceed that when the agreement is fully implemented. The Soviet Union does not regard emigration as a right of its citizens, but as a privilege.

About 35,000 Jews emigrated to Israel last year, but the rate is running at about half that level this year. Of the estimated 2.5 million Jews in the Soviet Union, about 120,000 have formally applied for permission to go to Israel.

How many more would go if the gates were opened and if harassment of applicants stopped cannot be known. American Jewish sources have guessed 500,000 in the “first wave.”

If the agreement is reached, the Soviet Union will have made a significant switch in its attitude toward emigration.

Beyond the ideological implications, such a change will acknowledge that Western pressure can moderate internal Soviet policies, which may in turn lead to further demands by other national groups like the Volga Germans. It will also dramatize how much the Soviet Union wants Western technological aid to continue its industrial efforts. The matter of Soviet “face sav-

ing” has become significant in the negotiations, Jewish sources said, the agreement, as portrayed to them, will be presented as a Soviet “gift to the new President.” These sources noted that within a day after Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev sent his first message to the President, Mr. Ford called in senators like Sen. Jackson, who have been demanding a change in Soviet emigration policy in return for U.S. trade and credit concessions.

After the meeting with Mr. Ford, Sen. Jackson said, “We’re moving in the direction of an agreement and there has been significant Soviet movement” on immigration.

Soviet actions in recent months

Despite Agreement to Cooperate

U.S. Team Halts Grain Survey When Russia Curbs Itiner

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP).—A team of American experts which went to the Soviet Union last month to gather information on the country's 1974 grain crop was called home by the U.S. government last week because Moscow rejected most of its travel itinerary.

According to Richard Bell, deputy assistant secretary of agriculture, the mission of the three-member team was to inspect the spring wheat crop planted in the so-called “new lands” of western Siberia and northern Kamchatka, which the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev had developed.

However, repeated requests to go deep into those areas were turned down and the team felt the area approved was “not germane,” Mr. Bell said. As a result, the Agriculture Department, after getting the approval of the State Department, told the team to come home.

The recall marked a high point of U.S. irritation over continued Soviet secrecy concerning its harvests and crops.

The Soviet Union is by far the world's biggest producer of wheat and grains. The Agriculture Department has estimated this year's crop at 135 million tons. However, unusually wide fluctuations in past Soviet crops have disrupted world markets because of the country's sudden demand for foreign grain to make up deficits.

Key to Planning

Therefore, U.S. policy makers feel that reliable information about the Soviet crop is the key to planning for sudden surges in demand and maintaining a measure of price stability in world food markets. This has become even more important in this period of dwindling world food reserves.

A Soviet purchase of 20 million tons of grain from the United States in 1973 depleted this country's reserves and contributed to an eventual upswing in grain prices all over the world.

Secrecy has persisted despite an agreement signed during Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit here in June, 1973, to cooperate in agriculture and to exchange information.

Efforts to determine the size of Soviet grain stocks have so far

have also suggested a corollary. Many Jews find their jobs after applying have been offered employment. Dancera Valery and Gal not were allowed to emigrate.

Silva Zelmanov, who in an abortive 1970 hijack a Soviet plane to escape country, was recently after serving only four her 10-year sentence. St first Jewish activist to be ed and allowed to leave serving the full sentence.

About 40 remain in j exponents of Soviet-American ment would seek to harassment of Jews w to leave.

© Los Angeles Times

On Aug. 25, a team included Keith Severin, Agriculture Department private agronomist at Moscow. Officials here the trip had been approved, but that the Russ sought to delay the trip.

On Aug. 31, the team, led home, cutting short its visit by two weeks.

U.S. officials said team had dealt in Moscow Deputy Minister of Agriculture Boris Rumov, who is also man of the Soviet-American mission on Agricultural tion. The officials said had the impression the fledgling in Moscow resur from bureaucratic prob from a Soviet desire to crop failure.

Another official in the Soviet Union plans the World Food Conference in November. So State Henry Kissinger's adviser on food, Edw has scheduled a meet this month in Rome w officials to discuss the t

A main aim of the t is to establish an int system of stable food s

Trade Surplus

As a result, Morocco a trade surplus this ye first time since 1957 ended 18 years ago—d sharp rise in the pri prices.

As did oil officials in Arab countries, Mr. La jected the charge that increases in phosphate a major factor in w tion.

He said that the con tions had enjoyed a bu k for decades and in phosphate prices all done is normalize ou Mr. Lamrani said.

Morocco's King Hassan in a recent speech phosphate earnings used to finance an at in Morocco's industrial ment.

Mr. Lamrani has plans for increasing output. But Morocco not to want to use phosphate dominance as cal weapon. Through channels and with no Moroccan phosphates e Israel.

New Ports

Two new ports are b at 22 Jeddah and Ess have phosphate. They pecked to reach 80 m annually by the end of tury.

The Essauir port built with Soviet loan turn, Morocco is due t million tons of phos year to Black Sea port Soviet planners found cheaper to ship the 1 from Morocco than cart land from Soviet mine tral Asia or on the Arc

The Moroccan decision has raised the share of fertilizers in the average European farmer's budget from 4 per cent to more than 11 per cent.

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Communist troops struck yesterday at government infantry forces in the central highlands, but the French and American owners of an oil rig drilling there decided to remove it anyway.

A representative in Singapore of the rig's owners said the service boat *De So* would arrive Tuesday to dismantle the rig. South Vietnam warned four days ago the navy would remove the rig by force if it was not pulled out by next Thursday.

In Saigon, an American Embassy source said, “We’re pretty interested in seeing that an American oil-drilling rig isn’t blown up by military action.”

Communist Attack

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Communist troops struck yesterday at government infantry forces in the central highlands, but the French and American owners of an oil rig drilling there decided to remove it anyway.

The small ocean town of San Clemente, with a permanent population of 17,000, has shown a steadily declining interest in its most famous resident.

Every effort is being made at San Clemente to insure Mr. Nixon's solitude. Hundreds of motorists turn off the San Diego Freeway each day hoping to get a glimpse of the Nixon residence but their hopes are frustrated by a “no trespassing” sign that blocks the entrance to the small guardhouse leading to the presidential estate.

Across a gate a hundred yards down the road is a sign saying “U.S. Coast Guard Station.” Two armed and uniformed guards are at the gate.

reat to All Living Things

S. Arms Aide Warns A-War
ould Destroy Earth's Ozone

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said yesterday that a nuclear war could destroy the ozone layer in the stratosphere that protects things from the sun's radiation.

The potential depletion of the layer by nuclear explosions was discovered by arms control officials believe adds an awesome note to the destructive effects of nuclear war.

It appears that a nuclear war, from its immediate destruction and deaths and lingering radiation, could upset if not destroy food chains of plants and animals upon which man depends. If so, in the opinion of scientists, the nuclear detritus, if ever used, could destroy only the warring nations but cause widespread deaths of the rest of the world's population.

Effect Described
The effect of a nuclear war on the ozone layer was described by Dr. Fred McLeod, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in a speech yesterday before the Council on Foreign Relations in Chicago.

He cited the ozone effect in an example of how "we have seen on ourselves an inner ray" about the dangers of war. He said that the ozone layer has been depleted by nuclear weapons, and that the depletion of the ozone layer would lead to a "cascade" of effects, including a "runaway" effect, which would lead to a "catastrophic" effect.

The immediate implication of discovery of the ozone effect, he suggested, is to reduce the effectiveness of nuclear weapons, since a nuclear power would know that it was perhaps using the destruction of mankind if it resorted to nuclear weapons. But in the longer range, he said, the discovery could lead to a "cascade" of effects, including a "runaway" effect, which would lead to a "catastrophic" effect.

Race of Cancer Agent Found
by U.S. Unit in Peanut Butter

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—Last week the U.S. Food and Drug Administration found that 25 per cent of the peanut butter on store shelves contained detectable levels of a potent chemical that causes liver cancer in animals.

Some of the samples, levels of the chemical exceeded FDA guidelines. The peanut butter discovery, though it did not cause the agency to recall the product, was a warning of a possible danger. In fact, the FDA expressed skepticism that the level of the chemical had dropped since the survey.

Not startling
The peanut butter discovery, by itself, was not startling to scientists. In fact, the FDA expressed skepticism that the level of the chemical had dropped since the survey.

It was an illustration of the problems that the health and safety of Americans. What ingredients—both artificial and natural—are potentially harmful to man and what should be done about them?

Extent Unknown
One knows the extent to which these naturally occurring substances are responsible for cancer in man. The problem with natural substances is that they are so numerous that there is no way a regulatory agency can do much about them. Dr. Virgil Wodicka said, "any common food would meet the criteria of safety and of health. If we eat everything that produces cancerous results in some test, we'd all starve to death."

was not seriously considered by military planners, who have come to accept the deterrent concept that a nuclear attack would lead to mutual suicide between two nations. But they have never completely dismissed the possibility that a nation might successfully conduct a pre-emptive attack without being destroyed in return.

Come—a form of oxygen with three instead of the two atoms in a molecule—is found in abundance in the lower stratosphere. It forms a protective layer against radiation, absorbing in particular the shortwave, ultraviolet rays which can "tear apart" protein molecules in plants and animals.

In a way not previously understood, the heat of atomic explosions produces molecules of nitric oxides, which as they rise with the atomic cloud interact with and destroy the ozone molecules without being destroyed themselves.

While there is still some uncertainty about the extent of this interaction, there is now general agreement within the scientific community that large-scale nuclear explosions could cause considerable depletion of the ozone layer. Mr. McLeod summed up the prevailing scientific judgment: "We do not know how much ozone depletion would occur from a large number of nuclear explosions—it might be imperceptible, but it also might be almost total. We do not know how long such depletion would last—less than one year or over 10 years."

And above all, we do not know what this depletion would do to plants, animals and people. Perhaps it would merely increase the hazard of sunburn, or perhaps it would destroy critical links of the intricate food chain of plants and animals, and thus shatter the ecological structure that permits man to remain alive on this planet.

"All we know is that we do not know," he said. The Arms Control Agency, according to Mr. McLeod, "is scrambling to get the information it needs to make a decision on whether to recommend that the United States take any action."

Dr. Ben Feingold, a San Francisco allergist who blames artificial food colorings and flavorings for hyperactivity in children.

Many Skeptics
He said that when these additives are removed from the diet of hyperactive children, a significant percentage no longer exhibit the symptoms.

So far, Dr. Feingold's claims have met with skepticism from many scientists, the food industry and the FDA.

FDA critics cite many instances in which the agency has decided to ban a chemical when animal evidence indicates the chemical is harmful.

Other scientists subsequently confirmed Dr. Okey's results and in 1970, the FDA asked the National Academy of Sciences to assess MSG's safety. It also asked three industrial laboratories to repeat the animal experiments. The three labs failed to induce the brain damage reported by Dr. Okey and the others. The academy study concluded that the risk of MSG in baby food is extremely small. However, because MSG serves no useful purpose in baby food except to please mothers' tastes, it recommended MSG not be added to baby food.



HOW IT'S DONE, DAD!—Susan Ford, 17, showing her father how to bounce high off a trampoline during the Fords' first visit to the mountain retreat in Camp David, Md. Photo release by White House this weekend.

Mrs. Ford Takes Middle Path
In Clarifying Abortion Stand

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—President and Mrs. Ford are not far apart on the issue of abortion and both are opposed to abortion on demand, their spokesmen said yesterday.

Mrs. Ford said in a news conference Wednesday that she was "definitely" closer to Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller's position than to that of Sen. James Buckley, Conservative Republican of New York. Yesterday, she sought to clarify her position.

Heidi Smith, her press secretary, said that in cases of rape or incest, "Mrs. Ford feels abortion is certainly justified, but she definitely is not for abortion on demand."

Review Panel Favored
On abortions generally, Mrs. Ford feels individual cases should be considered under the control of a panel of doctors including a psychiatrist in the hospital, Mrs. Smith said.

Sen. Buckley opposes abortion except when a woman's life is in danger.

Mr. Rockefeller has supported legalized abortion on demand up to the 24th week of pregnancy. He also has said that he believes that abortion is a personal matter.

American Rights Affirmed During Memorial Event
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (AP)—The reconvened First Continental Congress ended in harmony today as delegates representing the original 13 states unanimously affirmed the right of Americans to personal freedom, privacy and equal economic opportunity.

The resolutions, framed out in a spirit of compromise and good humor, concluded the formal business of the nation's first bicentennial celebration. A gala dinner, with President Ford attending, will wind up the two-day meeting that commemorates the 200th anniversary of the Congress where the chain of events began that led to the Declaration of Independence here July 4, 1776.

Participating in the proceedings were delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

and should not be regulated by the government.

In a statement, made two years ago when, as governor, he vetoed an attempt by the New York State Legislature to repeal the state's "abortion on demand" statute, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"I can see no justification for repeating this reform and thus condemning hundreds of thousands of women to the dark ages once again."

In a reference to the extensive lobbying by the Catholic Church in support of the repeal, he declared, "I do not believe it right for one group to impose its vision of morality on an entire society," and added: "Nor is it just or practical for the state to attempt to dictate the innermost personal beliefs and conduct of its citizens."

When questioned about the issue, White House Press Secretary J.P. TerHorst said Mrs. Ford's response was not a very definitive answer, and that her views and the President's "are not that far apart."

Mr. Ford's concern and the President's concern are essentially that there must be a remedy for persons when abortions become necessary because of serious illness or criminal attack of some kind," Mr. TerHorst said.

The President believes that the issue should be decided by the states and not by the federal government, the press secretary said. In 1973, Mr. Ford opposed a Michigan referendum calling for abortion on demand, Mr. TerHorst said.

7 U.S. Oil Firms Plead Not Guilty
NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Seven major oil companies pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of conspiring to eliminate competition by price fixing.

U.S. Clears
Cuba Trip for
Two SenatorsKissinger Reportedly
Argued Against Tour
By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The State Department quickly agreed yesterday to validate the passports of Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., for a visit to Cuba.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is understood to have sought personally to dissuade the two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from making the trip during the current round of inter-American diplomatic initiatives aimed at dropping the 10-year-old hemispheric sanctions against Cuba.

A statement prepared for yesterday's regular State Department briefing, but undelivered because the occasion did not arise, said that the validation "constituted a courtesy toward the senators only and in no way can be construed as a change in our policy of restricting travel to Cuba."

The tactic was in line with Mr. Kissinger's determination to maintain a facade of status quo on Cuba, even though a movement has developed within the Organization of American States for normalization of relations with the Socialist government of Premier Fidel Castro.

Restricted Policy
Spokesmen for the two senators said yesterday that the Cuban government had signaled its willingness to receive the legislators. They said the State Department had been reluctant to validate the senators' passports under the present restricted travel policy.

The policy requires that U.S. citizens wishing to travel to Cuba make a special waiver from the travel ban. The waiver normally is valid for one round trip. In recent years, such validations have been granted routinely.

The senators had originally planned to make the trip before the August congressional recess. According to congressional sources, they were dissuaded by State Department officials, acting under guidance from Mr. Kissinger. Sen. Pell said the trip would be made in the next few weeks.

It would be the first senatorial-level trip to Cuba since the United States severed ties with the Castro government on Jan. 3, 1961.

The trip would follow, if it adheres to Sen. Pell's timetable, a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council—expected to be called in Washington within the next two weeks—to open the question of ending the hemispheric economic and political sanctions against the Cubans and reviving diplomatic relations on a country-by-country basis.

Action by 3 Members
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Three Latin American countries today asked for a special session of the OAS to consider lifting economic sanctions against Cuba. Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica made the request in a letter to the OAS Permanent Council president, Panamanian Ambassador Pity Fernandez.

Argentina to End Big ITT Contract
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The Argentine Senate has voted unanimously to annul a multimillion-dollar telephone equipment contract signed in 1969 with subsidiaries of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and Siemens of West Germany.

The Senate bill, approved yesterday, described the contracts signed with the former military government of Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía as "manifestly immoral." Argentina's lower house passed a similar bill on June 7.

The government telephone company, Entel, last year said that the ITT subsidiary in Argentina, Standard Electric, had overcharged it by \$33 million and the Siemens subsidiary, Siemens Argentina, had overcharged it by \$17 million. Spokesmen for Standard Electric said the contracted work was 80 per cent completed and the government owed the company \$64 million.



Sen. Jacob Javits



Sen. Claiborne Pell

Contempt Upheld
For 4 Involved in
'Chicago-7' Trial

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—A federal appeals court today upheld contempt convictions of a lawyer and three of the "Chicago-7" defendants in the controversial trial stemming from disturbances during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

The defendants, David Dellinger, Abbott (Abbie) Hoffman and Jerry Rubin and Lawyer William Kunstler were convicted of the contempt charges on Dec. 4, 1973, by U.S. District Judge Edward Gignoux of U.S. District Court.

Judge Gignoux did not impose any sentences and held that such penalties would be vindictive. The defendants could have been sentenced to six months in prison. Another lawyer and the remaining four defendants were acquitted of all contempt charges.

All defendants and the two lawyers were cited for contempt in February, 1970, by U.S. District Judge Julius Hoffman, who presided at the stormy 1 1/2-month trial.

Briton Charged in Bid To Steal Royal Stone
LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—A 24-year-old unemployed laborer appeared at Bow Street Court today charged with attempting to steal the Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey.

In a hearing that lasted only a few minutes, the magistrate ordered David Robert Lockwood Carmichael-Stewart of the Midlands town of Wolverhampton to be held in custody for one week pending further police inquiries. Mr. Carmichael-Stewart was arrested early yesterday.

At Confirmation Hearing

Rockefeller to Make Public
Data on His Personal Fortune

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Nelson Rockefeller will make public data on his net worth and summaries of recent income tax returns when he appears before Congress to testify at confirmation hearings on his nomination to be vice-president, an aide said yesterday.

The former New York governor's opening statement will disclose the financial data, the aide, Hugh Morrow, said, adding that it will be an "explanation of his career to date and what he's done and why he's done it."

Washington Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, said that he hoped hearings could begin by the week of Sept. 16 but that the date would depend on completion of the FBI investigation of Mr. Rockefeller.

'Further Checking'
"I spent all morning going over the FBI reports and there are a few things I saw that will require further checking," the senator said without amplifying. "If there is any difficulty, it will be on the financial side."

He said that he had in mind any potential conflicts of interest, such as Mr. Rockefeller's possession of holdings in firms with government contracts.

Sen. Cannon said that the nominee had been cooperative with the committee, providing everything it has requested.

It is expected that Mr. Rockefeller will make public details of his securities portfolios and real estate interests as well as the tax summaries and net worth.

The date of the House Judiciary Committee hearing is expected to be set later in the month. Under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, both houses have to confirm a vice-presidential nominee.

'Very Surprised'
Sources close to the governor said that when the net worth is made public, "a lot of people will be very surprised in view of expectations of enormous sums."

An estimate with some merit, sources indicated, was contained in a Fortune magazine article in the mid-1950s which said that Nelson Rockefeller and each of his three brothers was worth \$200 million.

It was understood that the governor's stock portfolio would show he holds a fraction of 1 per cent of Exxon, the key successor to the Standard Oil empire that his grandfather founded.

Blaze Destroys 11,000 Barrels at Cognac Distillery
COGNAC, France, Sept. 6 (AP)—A fire in a Martell cognac distillery today consumed three cellars used for aging, exploding thousands of barrels.

In six hours, the fire destroyed at least 11,000 barrels of cognac and alcohol, representing about 7.5 million bottles of cognac on the retail market.

Pierre Cordier, the Martell director, said loss from the fire may reach 80 million francs (\$15 million).

"In that they were young cognacs, we came out pretty well," he said. "It is not catastrophic. It represents only 10 per cent of our stock."

Firemen reported that the blaze is believed to have started when alcohol from a barrel spilled on the motor of a lift truck.

The alcohol burst into flames and, before the fire could be brought under control, the barrel exploded, setting others afire.

Senate Approves Plan To Help U.S. Shipping
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Senate yesterday adopted a bill requiring that 30 per cent of U.S. oil imports be carried in American-flag ships.

The roll-call vote was 42 to 28. The measure now goes to a conference committee to resolve differences with a similar bill passed earlier by the House.

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The Corn Crop and Food Prices

Things are not going well these days for American food policy. Protected neither by our traditional grain surpluses nor by export controls, U.S. markets are now swinging wildly with each successive crop report, rumor and speculative pounce. The most striking current example is the corn crop, sharply reduced by the summer's drought. Since there is no hope of rebuilding U.S. national reserves of corn over the next year, the figures can lead only to the conclusion that the United States needs to begin developing export controls.

A month ago, exporters had registered commitments to sell a bit more than 600 million bushels of corn abroad. Since the Agriculture Department had forecast exports of 750 million to 900 million bushels for the coming year, those registrations were no cause for alarm. But the atmosphere changed on Aug. 18, when the new registrations were published. Suddenly the total jumped to 949 million bushels, significantly above the department's highest estimate—for a crop year that does not even begin until Oct. 1. The Agriculture Department's explanation is that the exporters are writing contracts, sometimes with their own subsidiaries, to protect their positions in case export controls are eventually imposed. No doubt there is a lot to that explanation, but it does not mean quite what the Agriculture Department suggests—that some of these contracts are phony and, if the year goes on without controls, they will be torn up and thrown away. What those contracts really mean is that the exporters are reserving the right to decide, as the year goes on, whether to sell this corn abroad or in the United States, wherever the price is better—or, you might say, wherever the inflation in foodstuffs is running higher. From the exporters' point of view, it is a normal hedging operation. But it indicates that the export registration statistics are meaningless. The department would be a great deal wiser to acknowledge that neither it nor anyone else knows, under the present reporting system, how much of this corn is actually going to go abroad. All we know is that these contracts cover a substantially larger proportion of the crop than the department itself expected a month ago.

The crop, remember, is the one that is being harvested this fall. The United States won't have another until a year from now, and if the United States mismanages it, it is going to have to live with the consequences for a long time. The consequences, incidentally, will run far beyond next year's harvest because nearly all of this corn is fed to animals. When it is in short supply and the price rises, farmers begin cutting back their production of meat, eggs and dairy foods. This process is already well under way. Foully and milk production will drop before the end of this year, the department warned last week, and in 1975 there will be diminished supplies of grain-fed beef, pork and poultry coming to market. Diminished supplies mean, of course, higher prices at the grocery store. Because of the long cycles in breeding and raising animals,

particularly cattle, it is a process that cannot be reversed in one year regardless of the size and quality of the grain crops next summer. This sequence is, of course, the reason why food and agricultural markets work differently from markets in manufactured goods. If an automobile maker's sales drop a bit, he can slow down the assembly lines. He can adjust his production from week to week. But the United States gets only one corn crop a year, and the one that is now overrunning the department's export estimates is the one that is going to have to last us until September, 1975.

The rising anxiety within the Agriculture Department may be accurately measured by its vigorous efforts to get the United States' best customers to promise to buy less than they had been expecting. The Japanese have now agreed to scale down their purchases by 10 per cent. The European Common Market also had said that it would cut back, an inclination that doubtless will be strengthened by the unexpected rise in our grain prices. These pledges from abroad are presented by the administration as a whole-some and constructive alternative to the imposition of controls. But it is necessary to ask whether it would not be better for the United States to control its agricultural exports in an explicit and orderly fashion rather than bouncing from one unanticipated exigency to the next, each one resulting in a new round of emergency appeals to customers overseas.

The concept of agricultural export controls generally meets three kinds of criticism: First, it violates the principle of free trade. Second, it disrupts the United States' commercial relations with its foreign customers. Third, it makes no provision for the poor nations. In response, we readily acknowledge that free trade is generally the soundest rule and the United States should depart from it only under the most urgent necessity. But trade in food is a special case. Particularly in a world in which crops are uncertain and there are no significant reserves anywhere. As for the United States' relations with its foreign customers, they could only be improved by a clear understanding of the United States' export capabilities and intentions. Finally, the present system is devised to maximize the United States' foreign exchange earnings, with no regard to inflation at home or famine abroad. It is this system that has precluded the possibility of substantial American aid this year to the impoverished countries.

Export policy may seem a distant and esoteric subject, but the mistakes made here will show up, promptly and inevitably, at the cash register of the neighborhood supermarket. The issue is not whether this fortunate country can neglect its clear moral responsibility to help the rest of the world. Nor is it whether we can neglect the importance of foodstuffs in our balance of trade. It is, rather, a matter of stabilizing agricultural markets and preventing the damage that further disruptions promise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Moscow's Cyprus Maneuvers

Since the coup on July 15, the Soviets have tried every means to use the Cyprus crisis for their own purposes. To start with they backed Makarios and demanded the restoration of the situation as it was "before the Greek military clique intervened." When the Turks landed, Moscow reacted with notable understanding and blamed the Greeks. The collapse of the colonels and the return of Caramanlis seems to have surprised Russia just as much as the overthrow of Makarios had done.

The Soviets were anything but enthusiastic about the Geneva conference and the British efforts at mediation, criticizing the absence of Cypriot representatives at the first round of talks. They rejoiced when the conference broke down and suggested substituting UN mediation. At the same time they declined to give the secretary-general powers that would have enabled him to intervene effectively to keep the peace. Instead, they tried to grasp the initiative by proposing an international conference, and in their eagerness to acquire a say in affairs they seemed to overlook that this might give China similar rights. All in all, Soviet diplomacy seems to have remained at least one jump behind events at every stage.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

EEC Agriculture Problems

The root of the problem is that the Community clings to the notion that the common agricultural policy (CAP) genuinely is a common policy—that is, one based on jointly-agreed aims.

In reality it is only a framework for national haggling by governments each of which is defending a different farming industry. Their difficulties in Brussels are magnified by the other community myth, that the CAP is based on a common price system, whereas the arcane contortions of artificial exchange rates and monetary compensation amounts demonstrate the contrary.

Yet for all its advantages in terms of flexibility—not to mention the electoral benefits it may bring to the Labor party—it would be a grave mistake to imagine that the subsidy road is costless.

Britain already faces the prospect of being the biggest contributor to the community farm fund; subsidies will come on top of that contribution, and will be paid by the British taxpayer, not by the farm fund.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Portugal's New Direction

In Portugal itself the stresses are now severe. New labor laws that require a cooling-off period before strikes have run up against unrest among workers. The junta boldly conscripted striking airport workers. Over the personality of a newspaper editor and a newspaper strike such draconian methods have not been used. Nevertheless there are signs of resistance by Portuguese employers to wildcat strikes. Premier Goncalves intends to stand firm on the labor law. This test will show just what sort of Portugal is emerging from the coup.

—From the Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1899
PARIS—The intense heat of yesterday was followed by a terrific thunderstorm. Paris probably escaped the full violence of it, for no casualties due to lightning have been reported, but great damage was done by the tremendous downpour of rain and hail. Electric lights were extinguished, trains were halted in the outskirts and cellars were flooded in all parts of the city. The city is not yet isolated, but the situation is as close to being critical, without actually being so.

Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1924
CHICAGO—An extraordinary watch is being kept on the youthful murderers of Bobby Franks, Loeb and Leopold, who are awaiting sentence in jail here. They are never without surveillance, from every side. Their cells, which are on the sixth tier, are also within sight of the guards on the fifth and seventh tiers, one of whom is always keeping watch along with the guards on the sixth tier. Most of their visitors, interesting enough, are, surprisingly, young girls.



The White House's Crisis Over Al Haig

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—An urgent feeling by President Ford's closest aides that Gen. Alexander Haig must be removed as his chief of staff soon—perhaps immediately—has been pitched in two backstage developments last Thursday.

Development No. 1: Haig entered the Oval Office with a commission from Mr. Ford to sign nominating Pat Buchanan, Richard M. Nixon's longtime political adviser and speechwriter, as ambassador to South Africa. Despite Haig's fervent arguments, the President delayed his decision.

Development No. 2: The General Services Administration was instructed by Haig deputy Jerry Jones to move furniture into two Executive Office Building suites next door to the White House for two ex-Nixon aides now in San Clemente: Room 353 for ex-Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, Room 348 for ex-appointments secretary Steve Bull.

Buchanan, Ziegler
Mr. Ford's own aides were thunderstruck. They view Buchanan as the symbol of bloody-nose Nixon politics who undercut Mr. Ford as Vice-President and who now should be removed from government, not promoted to an embassy. As for Ziegler, he is the bad old days incarnate who, they vow, will never be permitted to return to White House premises even to clean up files.

Haig's successes in the vicious battle over the Nixon tapes, and his role in establishing the Oval Office have led the thin line of totally loyal Ford aides to a grim conclusion. "The White House staff run by Haig is still functioning in the interests of Richard Nixon and the walking wounded of a lost war," one Ford man told us.

That interpretation makes suspect Haig's private recommendation to the new President for leniency to the old. Through their concern for Mr. Ford may distort their view, these aides believe Haig must share responsibility for inaccurate information given Mr. Ford a month ago that Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski had agreed the White House tapes were Nixon's legal property.

If Haig indeed has put Nixon and his former aides above an undivided allegiance to President Ford, it is indefensible. Beyond residual loyalties, he is also playing the politicized general warning of right-wing Republican discontent, fighting the President's position on Vietnam amnesty, undercutting Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger.

Even Haig's rougher critics concede his uniquely individual service to the nation in facilitating Nixon's resignation, thanking heaven it was Al Haig rather than Ron Ziegler to whom Nixon gave unprecedented power. That is why Mr. Ford and his aides publicly and genuinely praised Haig in the early transition period. But these same aides now insist Haig must go.

Having served as de facto president in the final months of Nixon's agony, Haig continued to wield awesome power—greater than many past presidents—after the Ford succession. In his early days as President, Mr. Ford signed the commission for one presidential appointment given him—Nixon style—by Haig with no Ford man even knowing it. That Haig was fulfilling a commitment to his old boss is no excuse.

One incident a month ago convinced some Ford aides that Haig was not in tune with the new President's own interests. He failed to warn Mr. Ford that six hidden microphones, though disconnected, remained in the Oval Office, theoretically a potential for bugging the President. They were not removed until a week after Mr. Ford's Aug. 12 pledge there would be no more electronic eavesdropping in the White House.

When Haig learned belatedly enroute to Chicago for the Aug. 19 VFW convention that the President would propose amnesty, he protested and prophesied—inaccurately—that the veterans would boo him. Since then, Ford aides charge, Haig has fumbled and anti-amnesty sentiment into the Oval Office and overemphasized the strength of protests from the Republican right.

They also believe Haig worked

up Mr. Ford about Secretary Schlesinger's safeguards against military take-over during the changing of the presidents. They say Haig, indignant over criticism of the military, was the angry one—not the President. Detailed memos from Haig's staff suggesting what Mr. Ford should say and do every hour of the day, a system built by H. R. Haldeman for Nixon, are viewed as "insulting and demanding" by one Ford insider.

These memos reach the President just before an event, somehow bypassing veteran Ford aide Robert Hartmann until too late.

Hartmann and a handful of Ford men simply cannot compete with the Haig system. Thus, they feel President Ford must cut loose Al Haig. "Until that happens," one aide said, "the President will be the Prisoner of Zenda in his own house."

Letters

Pan Am—To Subsidize It or Not

Can anyone begin to calculate the billions of dollars that have been earned only because airlines such as Pan Am exist? Stop for a moment and think of the commerce that has been enhanced because some shrewd pilots-turned-executives recognized a need in this world for people to travel from place to place swiftly, comfortably, and reliably. How many of your reporters can be assured of getting a story—or getting to a newsbreak—because there is a regularly scheduled airliner ready to depart for his destination at a specified hour? And it will depart, too, and get him there as it will get the businessman to his urgent conference or the diplomat to his treaty session.

The fact that all of these people can arrive at their destinations means that many other people (most of them Americans) will gain. As beneficiaries, this commerce may guarantee that we, and thousands of others, will be employed for another year, that a contract is signed or an understanding is achieved, or that peace is established in the world. In our present society a reliable airline is as valuable as a postal system, a news medium, or a telephone network. To allow it to vanish because of an impulsive response to a momentary setback in our national economy would be to send many institutions down an irredeemable path to oblivion. Ultimately, our society would suffer much more than it would by creating a climate of government-industrial understanding.

Of course, you might reply that other airlines would step in and perform the same functions possibly more cheaply, maybe more efficiently, and without public tax support.

Perhaps, but won't that substitute airline be confronted with the same expenses, the same price rises in fuel, the same need to boost salaries?

It is the easier course to simply allow a major carrier that has contributed so much to technology and commerce to collapse merely because we are all screaming that taxes already are too high.

It is a much more difficult task to recognize that indeed the airline is of real value to us and that all of us must cooperate to see that it may have a reasonable opportunity for survival. After all, it is disappearing with the U.S. government under the same services to the public that Pan Am presently does? Absolutely not. And if it did, you would witness the boondoggle to best all boondoggles.

Moreover, one could argue that our government merits some culpability for permitting a situation to fester in which all of our transportation industries are experiencing hardship. If the fuel analysts, politicians, and other watchdogs of our natural resources (and the resources of nations on which we depend) had been doing their jobs, then the present chaotic fuel calamity might have been avoided.

Let's not cut off Pan Am's nose to spite our own red faces.

JOSEPH A. RAFF.

Mallorca, Spain.

I was shocked to read the editorial "Must U.S. Bail Out Pan Am" and the commentary "On a Wing and a Prayer," both from The Washington Post, as published in the International Herald Tribune of Aug. 29.

After 35 years as a Pan Am employee I find the present situation of the company incredible.

I also find the attitude expressed in the editorial and commentary as incredible. Editorial and commentary completely ignore the basic fact that the reason Pan Am is in serious financial trouble is not because of mismanagement but because of U.S. government decisions that have ruined the company's competitive posture.

Let me give you several examples:

1. In Alaska, profitable runs were taken away from Pan Am, who had pioneered the area from 1939, and were given to Alaska Airlines "in order to permit Alaska Airlines to survive."

2. In the San Juan-New York (Boston, Washington) market the Civil Aeronautics Board not only certificated first Eastern Air Lines and later Transoceanic to compete with Pan Am but also, when Transoceanic got into financial difficulties, permitted American Airlines to buy the Transoceanic certificate, rather than letting Transoceanic go into bankruptcy. As a result none of the three competitors on this route makes any profit.

3. Take the U.S.-Hawaii route. Pan Am pioneered this route in 1935, a great technical achievement. But immediately after World War II, the CAB also certificated United Airlines to fly to Hawaii. United predictably became the dominant carrier in the market because they could offer one carrier service from points in the U.S. to Hawaii, a tremendous competitive advantage specifically denied to Pan Am. Nevertheless, we were doing well in the market, as was UAL, until the CAB certificated Braniff Western, Continental, American, and TWA on the route also, from points all over the U.S. At the same time Pan Am was again specifically denied such rights. What kind of fair competition was this?

There are numerous other examples where the U.S. government and the State Department has set up both United States and foreign competition to Pan Am to the extent that now it is practically impossible for the company to compete economically.

In spite of this, Pan Am after painful reorganization was well on its way to a profitable year in 1973. But then came the fuel crisis with the sudden rise in fuel prices to undreamed-of levels, again a circumstance within the domain and control of the U.S. government and not of Pan Am.

I ask you, how in the name of sheer decency and justice can the U.S. government turn its back on Pan Am when the basic cause of its plight has been and still is the repeated decisions of government agencies (principally the CAB) to increase competition with Pan Am and at the same time deny Pan Am the operating authority to compete fairly?

Shedule at this time appears to be the only solution temporarily until the previous wrongs can be righted and Pan Am given a fair chance to compete.

WILLIAM W. MOSS, Captain, Pan American Airways, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Does anyone ever learn anything from history or experience? The creator of IATA writes of "inter-related tariffs" which is a tricky way of saying that a monopoly will be enforced on transatlantic air fares to bleed the passengers.

The air-stewards' talk of integrated carriers, which means higher charges for poorer service. The airlines' tolls are shoddy.

the soap and towels disappear, the reading materials are insulting, and the loyalty of the stewardesses is to their union leaders rather than to the passengers.

We are avoided as if we were lepers on board while they huddle in their galleys exchanging gossip—I suppose about higher salaries for less work.

I am ashamed to admit Scholastic—don't I enjoyed that feeling when Cunard closed and I will not support the S.S. France, since I remember sitting on cold suitcases in 1949 because of a cancelled crossing due to a wildcat strike by stewards. Concorde IATA. The monopoly of the world's Atlantic steamship lines that fixed rigid tariffs was broken. I will cheer the non-scheduled charters when they inevitably return. When will the Royal Monarch Airlines start their flights to Cuba? Mene Mene Tekel.

HERBERT MAZA, Aix-en-Provence, France.

Yes, the U.S. should bail out Pan Am.

When the U.S. government bailed out Lockheed, which not only manufactures airplanes but are also in the shipbuilding and repair industry as well as engaged in heavy construction (tunnels, etc.), the precedent was established.

Why should the stockholders of Lockheed benefit at the cost of the U.S. taxpayer and not Pan Am on TWA if they need help?

Both these prestigious airlines should be kept in the air unless we wish to hand the business over to foreign flagships which are either government-owned or subsidized.

The CAB has not reacted very intelligently or realistically when they declined to let Pan Am and TWA combine some of their world routes.

Now the U.S. should step in and shoulder the responsibility. P.S. I own 100 shares of Pan Am at \$3.00; if Pan Am folds I shall survive.

E. B. PLATT, Kingsdown, England.

I hope that I shall not be the only person to appeal the Washington Post's view of Pan Am's demand for a subsidy, and that the present trend in the U.S. adopted by so many people of no longer trying to impress the neighbors will lead these same people to write to their congressmen and senators to tell them so.

For a company that bills itself as "The World's Most Experienced Airline" and is run so inefficiently, it has a fantastic gall to ask the taxpayer to bail it out.

JAN RAVEN, Pozuel, Spain.

Does anyone ever learn anything from history or experience? The creator of IATA writes of "inter-related tariffs" which is a tricky way of saying that a monopoly will be enforced on transatlantic air fares to bleed the passengers.

The air-stewards' talk of integrated carriers, which means higher charges for poorer service. The airlines' tolls are shoddy.

London: Who Is to Blame For Inflation?

By James Reston

LONDON—The British are having a debate here these days about who's responsible for the inflation. Most of the time, it's a standard political debate like our own argument at home. The Tories are blaming the socialists, and the socialists are blaming the Tories, and both are blaming the crisis on world prices of oil and other essentials beyond their control.

But there is a difference here. For while the politicians and economists are dominating the debate, with their talk about union power, Eurodollars and the balance of payments, the British producers and philosophers are blaming the inflation in large part on the illusions and assumptions of the people.

The Times of London printed an article by Christopher Derrick the other day on "the moral problem of inflation." "What is inflation, after all?" he asked. "It's an economist's word for over consumption, for living beyond your income; for taking more out of the kitty than you put in. The fact is that we've all... come to take for granted a quite fanciful and unrealistic notion of the standard of living to which we are entitled, as though by divine right."

Fanciful, the British politicians, now facing an election on the inflation issue, don't like this line of thought. In Britain, as in America, putting the blame on the people whose votes you want is not the ideal formula for success. Yet the philosophers, who fortunately do not have to run for office, have a point, and in private the British admit it. The politicians are confronted by economic and social demands that are understandable but in terms of British production and prices, unreasonable.

A major change has taken place in British life and maybe in American life. Private purposes are taking precedence over public purposes. Under the pressure of inflation, individual rights and instincts are dominating the dominating national rights and necessities. The contemporary British experience is a warning to America.

The British labor unions today illustrate the point. They were a force for moderation when Hugh Gaitskell was leader of the Labor party. Now, on the whole, they are supporting the extreme demands of their left-wing unions.

The labor unions here have their own private sources of power. The miners' pickets have overwhelmed the police and closed the power stations. The British dockers and building workers have used force to get their own way. As the Economist magazine said the other day, these are "private armies" using force to insist on their private ends.

The paradox of all this is that, intellectually, the British are writing more common sense about the interdependence of the modern world—the need of the nations for one another—than almost any other people in the world. Yet politically, they are increasingly provincial and even isolationist.

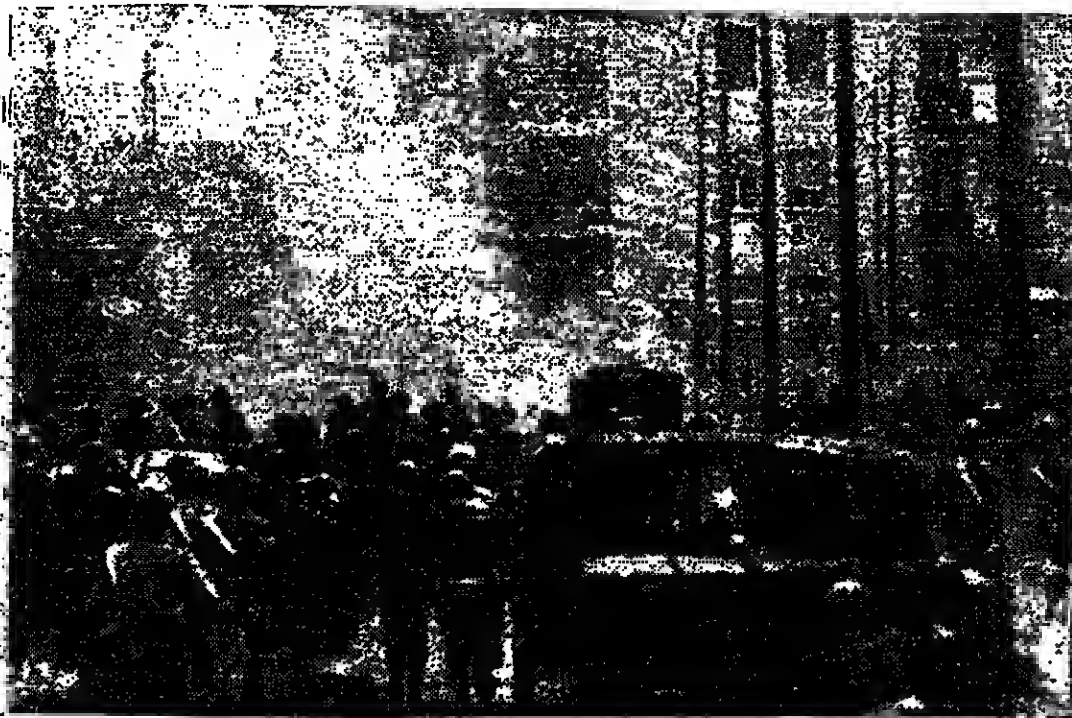
Just when America is finally recognizing the limitations and dangers of "state's rights," the Scottish Nationalists are howling for independence and the oil of the North Sea. Even the Texans, who are helping them bring the oil in, think this is a little silly.

Yet this is the way things are going in the modern world. There are separatist movements in Canada between the English and the French. On the Indian subcontinent, between the Indians and the Pakistanis. In Cyprus, between the Greeks and the Turks. In the Middle East, between the Israelis and the Arabs, and even between one Arab state and another.

In the face of all this, the people of the world these days are confused and demoralized. "A demoralized people," Walter Lippman observed, "is one in which the individual has become isolated and is the prey of his own suspicions. He trusts nobody and nothing, not even himself. He believes nothing, except the worst of everybody and everything. He sees only confusion in himself and conspiracies in other men. That is what comes when in some sudden emergency of their lives men find themselves unsupported by clear convictions that transcend their immediate and personal desires."

This suggests the condition of Britain today, and of most of the Western world. But governments alone are not wholly to blame. "The dominant myth of our society," Christopher Derrick insisted, "is in conflict with the ugly facts." We are expecting too much, he said. Maybe we have to adjust to "a revolution of falling expectations."

© The New York Times.



Italian police attacking group of rioting squatters with tear gas in Rome on Friday.

Squatters Fight Rome Police Clearing State Housing

ROME, Sept. 6 (AP)—Cars are overturned, a bus was set on fire and police were attacked with gasoline bombs, bolts and stones today in a demonstration by former shanty-dwellers seeking to retain apartments they had occupied for 10 months.

When police went to clear the shanties in San Basilio, a peripheral district near the Rebibbia di, their vehicles were stopped by barricades and mounds of burning tires. Then, violence erupted.

Two policemen and a dozen demonstrators were reported injured.

Many members of 150 families that moved into the new state-owned apartment blocks last November fought police today in the 10-tenement compound and surrounding streets.

Police who started the clearing operation yesterday had at first met only occasional resistance while moving people and furniture out. The furniture was put into a city-owned storage facility and the evicted families were told that they could stay in cheap boarding houses at the city's expense.

But today they went back and joined those who were fighting police. Volleys of tear gas were fired by the police and they succeeded in restoring order after several hours. The police then resumed the evictions.

More than 1,000 apartments were occupied by shanty-dwellers in various parts of Rome last winter. But most of them were cleared shortly afterward, in police action often marked by violence.

Most of the occupied buildings belong to the state and were scheduled for low-rent lease to needy families.

Labor Party Planning Bill On Sex Bias

British White Paper Sets Post-Vote Goal

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The Labor government announced plans today to outlaw discrimination against women.

The Labor party said that if it is returned to power in the general election which is expected to be held next month, it would introduce legislation barring discrimination against women in jobs, job training, housing, schools and universities, hotels, restaurants and other sectors of public life.

In a white paper entitled "Equality for Women," the party said it would set up an equal opportunities commission as a watchdog agency to insure that the anti-discrimination law is enforced.

It said the planned legislation also would provide for unspecified court damages in cases of sex discrimination.

"The unequal status of women is wasteful of the potential talents of half our population in a society which, more than ever, needs to mobilize the skill and ability of all its citizens," the white paper said.

The white paper said all-men's or all-women's clubs would be exempted from the planned anti-discrimination bill. It said schools exclusively for either boys or girls also would be exempted.

Sweden to Free Wennerstrom, Ex-Soviet Agent

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Stig Wennerstrom, the retired Swedish Air Force colonel who as a spy informed Moscow of U.S. plans to blockade Cuba in 1962 and gave NATO information to Kremlin agents, will be released from prison next week, the government said today.

Wennerstrom, 67, has spent more than 10 years in prison. He was arrested in 1963, convicted of spying for the Soviet Union and sentenced to life imprisonment. The term was later changed to 20 years.

During 15 years of spying for the Russians, Wennerstrom had held several sensitive positions in the Swedish military, including that of air attaché to Moscow and Washington. After his retirement from the air force, he worked as a Foreign Ministry expert on disarmament.

At the time of his arrest, American defense officials said that the information he had given the Russians amounted to "leaving NATO's northern flank wide open." He ranked as a major general in the KGB under the code name of "the Eagle."

Wennerstrom is expected to rejoin his family in a Stockholm suburb on Monday, pending completion of the parole arrangements.



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Identity Problems in South Vietnam

The Mixed-Race Children GIs Left

By David K. Shieler

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (NYT)—The mixed-race children left by American GIs are growing up in South Vietnam. Blond hair can be seen bobbing and darting among rows of black-haired women and children in street markets. Blue eyes peer out of tattered hats. Some of the faces are black, some fair.

Most of the mixed-race children have been accepted and cherished by their Vietnamese mothers, and even by remote branches of their families. Relatively few have been abandoned to orphanages, and only a small number are available for adoption.

The trouble comes from outside the protective circle of the family. When these youngsters step into

the streets, enter schools and seek new friendships, they are often teased and ridiculed by both adults and children. They grow to feel, as a mother put it, "sad about themselves."

Some are old enough to talk about it, and they reveal the distress they feel.

Language, Culture

"Are you Vietnamese or American?" a little half-black, half-Vietnamese girl was asked. By language, country and culture she was Vietnamese.

"American," she answered, and the brightness vanished from her eyes.

"Do you want to be American or Vietnamese?"

"Vietnamese," she said, "because being American, they make jokes on me." Children call her "my dear," she explained. "black American." In Vietnam, it is an epithet containing the double stigma of being foreign and dark-skinned.

Her name is Tran Thi Thu Thuy, and she is 7. Her mother, Tran Thi Thung, formerly a bar girl in the coastal resort of Vung Tau, had three half-black children by three GIs. The soldiers have gone home, but she has "no regrets," she said, "because at the time, I liked to have money."

Patterns Observed

No survey has been made, but interviews with mixed-race youngsters—both living with their families and in orphanages—reveal a widespread pattern: they are "American," but they want to be "Vietnamese."

"Because my mother is Vietnamese," explained Thao, 9, a half-white boy.

"Because I speak Vietnamese," said Xuan, a 6-year-old girl whose father was black.

"Because my American father hates me," said a half-white girl, Hong, 7.

American-Vietnamese children often display a painful ambivalence about their physical characteristics, both denying their differences and gravitating to those who look like them.

A few weeks ago, a Vietnamese

photographer came upon an 11-year-old blond boy in Da Nang. The boy said he had shaved his head because children had teased him. When the hair grew back, he thought it would be another color.

"Like Me"

At an adoption agency in Saigon, Le, a half-black girl, told why Lucy was her best friend. "Lucy looks like me. Her eyes are like me, her nose is like me, her hair is like me, she is as black as me."

And Lucy said of Le, "I love her because she is always with me. She always holds my hand. She looks like me with her curly hair. Her skin is black, and mine is also black."

She said, "I don't like Thanh Thuy because she doesn't have curly hair."

Many mothers find that their mixed children become signs of disgrace. People assume that the mothers were bar girls and prostitutes, although many were secretaries, shop assistants or maids who happened to fall in love with Americans, lived with them and expected to marry them eventually.

Mothers often suffer economically from the rejection. Those who want work as live-in maids, for example, say they find Vietnamese families generally are unwilling to have mixed-race children on the premises. And the chances of marrying a Vietnamese are slim.

W. Germany Pledges Aid to Bangladesh

BONN, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—West Germany today promised Bangladesh support for long-term development projects, including flood control, irrigation and the exploitation of the country's natural-gas deposits.

The promise was given during talks here between Bangladesh Foreign Minister Kamal Hussain and Alwin Bruck, state secretary in the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. An official statement said Bonn has pledged to give Bangladesh 90 million marks (\$33 million) in capital aid this year.

Brezhnev to Black Sea

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev today left for the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk. Tass reported. It gave no reason for the trip.

Ulster Robbers Kill Policeman

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (AP)—A three-man gang shot and killed a police inspector during a bank raid today in Belfast's Rathcoole suburb.

The inspector arrived as the gang was leaving with an undisclosed sum.

At Dungannon, former civil rights leader Bernadette Devlin announced that she was abandoning plans to run for her old seat in the British Parliament. Miss Devlin, elected at the age of 21, lost her seat in February's general election.

Immigration Agency Launches Inspection

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Immigration and Naturalization Service has launched an intensive inspection of its Mexican border operations.

Announcing the action yesterday, the INS said the move was prompted by allegations of impropriety in the operations. The inspection is designed "to tighten security and improve administrative procedures," the INS said. The action is part of a Justice Department probe of allegations of bribery and corruption.

Luns Reprimands Dutch Aide for Sharp Comments

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (NYT)—ATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns today reprimanded Dutch defense Minister Henk Vredeling for comments made last week in a magazine article. Mr. Vredeling said of Mr. Luns in the article: "The man irritates me enormously. If he gets under my feet again, I'll kick him between the talpae."

Since the article was published, Mr. Vredeling has been sharply criticized by Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl for comments on the same occasion in which he admitted that "I'm absolutely allergic to uniforms."

Mr. Luns's letter of reprimand was written, the secretary-general said, after consultations with NATO officials and several ATO ambassadors.

Mr. Luns, also a Dutchman, retorted sarcastically to Mr. Vredeling as "Your Excellency" and commented: "I wonder whether in language you have chosen to use can really be taken as an example for young recruits to have in the decent and proper way expected of them." He said was clear the minister's comments were designed to insult.

Mr. Luns said: "I have noticed at what you voiced has been a subject of extensive reporting foreign diplomats in The Hague their capitals. I must, alas, affirm that what has happened is left a very bad name both among the allies and in NATO circles."

Cardinals Named to Preside at Synod

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI has named three cardinals to preside in the name over the Synod of Bishops to be held here starting Sept. 27.

The three cardinals, who will be as chairmen in the name of the Pontiff, are Franz Cardinal Koenig, the Archbishop of Vienna; Juan Landaruri Cardinal, the Archbishop of Lima; and Paul Cardinal Zoungbo, the Archbishop of Ouagadougou.

The synod, to be attended by about 300 bishops, will discuss "Evangelization in the Contemporary World."

Quints Die in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 6 (AP)—Four of the quintuplets born two months prematurely to Julia and Juan Solis, 28, have died since their birth Wednesday, doctors said today. The surviving girl, Spain's first quintuplets, was reported to be in critical condition.

Maritime Strike Seen in France

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—A major seamen's union said yesterday that it would call a general strike of all French seamen and hold a sit-in in the transatlantic liner France, if the decision to pull the liner out of service next month is not rescinded.

A government spokesman said earlier that there was "no chance whatsoever" that the liner would be reprimanded. It has been costing the state about 100 million francs (\$20 million) a year to subsidize the liner.

The seamen's branch of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor said its planned strike would dramatize the serious state of the French merchant marine, in which 30,000 jobs have been lost since 1960, it said.

Austria Moves to Bar Supersonic Flights

VIENNA, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Austria is planning to ban all supersonic flights over its territory, a government bulletin said today.

A bill drafted by the Transport Ministry would rule out supersonic flights by the Anglo-French Concorde and the Soviet Tu-144. The United States, Sweden, the Netherlands and Switzerland have taken similar measures.

CHURCH SERVICES

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 Holy Communion 8:30 a.m.
 Sunday Service 10:45 a.m.
 Sunday Service 8:00 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.
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 23 Ave. George-V, Paris-Se.

FRANCE-PARIS
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
 7 E. Avenue d'Alsace (Tel. 720-1251). Sun. Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (Sun.).

GERMANY-MUNICH
METHODIST CHURCH English-speaking. 4 Rue du Quai. Paris-Se. Sunday 10:30 a.m. & 8 p.m. Rev. John Perry.

GERMANY-MUNICH
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 66 Rue des Bains-Bains. Rue-Malmesbury. Sun. 11 a.m. From Pont Neuf, bus 141 to "Le Godard." Tel. 968-37-74. Evening Service 8:30 at Hotel Mirador. Metro: Porte Maillot. Victoire welcome.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
 The English-Language Baptist Church. Holst. 9. Has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel. 690354. Rev. Terry Foster.

SPAIN-MADRID
COMMUNITY CHURCH OF MADRID (Protestant Interdenominational), worship service in English each Sunday at 11:00 a.m. in Zarzuela. Padre Damian, 21 Madrid.

THE MARYMOUNT CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY
 73 Bd. de la Salette, 66-Neully-sur-Seine. Sunday Mass 8:30, 11:00 a.m., beginning 15 Sept. 37th. Religious education classes to be organized in October. All Americans and other English-speakers welcome.

What they're wearing in Paris



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Police-Linked Killings Virtually Unchecked

Brazil Chief Asks Drive on 'Death Squads'

By Bruce Handler
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Widespread police brutality, including killings by police-linked "death squads," continues virtually unchecked in Brazil, and President Ernesto Geisel has asked for a crackdown.

The issue this time is not the torture of leftist political prisoners, for which Brazil's military regime has been frequently condemned overseas, but rather police violence at the local level.

President Geisel, a retired army general who preaches a stern law-and-order line, announced that he was "appalled and shocked" by a recent summary execution in the crime-ridden Rio suburb of Nova Iguaçu, in which witnesses saw two state policemen line up two teen-aged boys against the wall of a barber shop and kill them with submachine gun and pistol fire.

The President called the slayings "perverse" and demanded "expedient punishment" for the killers.

Rio de Janeiro state troopers Arthur Sergio Machado and Genesio Vicente Viana later were arrested in connection with the crime.

Local residents described one

of the victims, Pedro Paulo da Silva, 17, as a troublemaker and a bully, but hardly a dangerous criminal. The name of the other boy was not known.

Nova Iguaçu is a stronghold of the "death squad," a vigilante gang of off-duty policemen who summarily execute petty criminals in an effort to "clean up crime." "Death-squad" killers usually tie a victim's hands behind his back, shoot him dozens of times and then dump the body on a deserted road. Often they leave a crudely drawn skull and crossbones on the corpse, with the initials "EAC"—Portuguese for "esquadrão da morte," or "death squad."

Last year, there were 99 "death squad" slayings in Nova Iguaçu. So far this year, the rate has risen to about 15 a month.

Since they first appeared in the 1950s, "death squads" in various Brazilian cities have been held responsible for, or proudly have taken credit for, a total of 1,500 to 2,000 killings. Only a handful of "death-squad" murderers—all of them policemen—have been arrested, tried, convicted and sent to prison.

Bomb Scare Delays The Orient Express

BUDAPEST, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The trans-European Orient Express was halted and searched last night because of a bomb scare, passengers said today.

The train was first delayed for 40 minutes in Vienna, where a telephone call about a bomb was received. At the Hungarian border, Hungarian authorities eventually decided to transfer passengers to another train after a three-hour delay for a further search.

"The President can try to eliminate this type of police violence, but he won't succeed," a top crime reporter here said. "These policemen are like the Mafia. They don't go around wearing badges that say 'I'm from the 'death squad'.' And when they do get caught, they never tell on their friends."

The spokesman described "death-squad" gunmen as "cold and calculating—and great shots." He said they are capable of "killing three, four or five times, just as though it were like getting up in the morning and eating breakfast."

"Death-squad" victims usually are muggers, rapists, car thieves and drug pushers—persons the police consider "noxious to society," the reporter said. He said police forces, especially in the tough Rio suburbs, are fed up with what they consider excess leniency in the courts, and take justice into their own hands.

No Respect
Gov. Raimundo Padilha of Rio de Janeiro State has pledged to fire such policemen, who he says "don't have the least respect for human life."

Many Brazilians, including non-violent policemen and ordinary citizens, are sympathetic to the "death squads."

A jury in the northeastern state of Bahia acquitted a dismissed policeman, Manoel Quadros, in a murder trial in which he was accused of belonging to a "death squad." Witnesses testified that Mr. Quadros had a reputation as one of the most sadistic policemen in the region.

Mr. Quadros allegedly burned prisoners with cigarettes and liked to chop up dead criminals' bodies with a machete. He still faces three more murder charges.



President Ernesto Geisel

U.S. Businessman Recovering From Moscow Stabbing

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP)—An American businessman is reported to be recovering from a deep stab wound inflicted by a mentally disturbed Russian who told police he came to Moscow "to kill an American."

James Hefty, 34-year-old representative of the Philadelphia plastics and chemical firm Rohm and Haas, was standing by a trade fair yesterday when a man approached, asked him if he was an American and plunged a scalpel into him.

Michael Frolov, the deputy director of the international chemical exhibit at Sokolniki Park, said the assailant was a 29-year-old farm worker named Yuri Kaprov from the Ukrainian village of Chernigovo.

Mr. Frolov said Kaprov had been given a psychiatric discharge from the army in 1965. Kaprov did not try to escape.

Fiat Head Agnelli Warns Italy Against Communists in Power

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The president of the Fiat Motor Co., Giovanni Agnelli, warned yesterday that the participation of Communists in the Italian government would lead to a "rapid withdrawal of our country from the Western world."

Proposals for a new role by the Communist party in national decision-making must be rejected not only because of international

Waldheim Says World Is Facing Profound Crisis

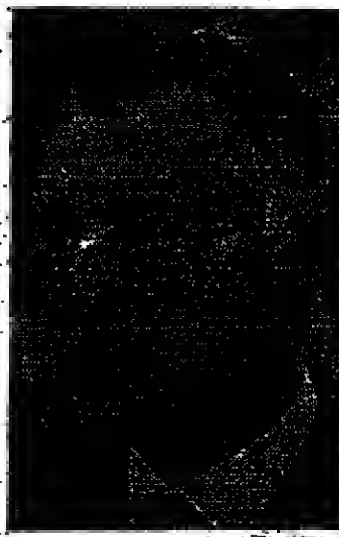
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 6 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned yesterday that profound economic and social problems were threatening the world with a "crisis of extraordinary dimensions."

He told the 29th session of the General Assembly in his annual report that there was an "almost universal sense of apprehension" about the direction in which the world might be heading, coupled with feelings of "helplessness and fatalism."

He pointed to rampant inflation and dwindling food supplies in the context of soaring population as immediate problems that had to be solved.

The secretary-general warned that the proliferation of nuclear explosive devices "could create almost unimaginable dangers for the survival of our civilization and the human race."

Mr. Waldheim said that the world's problems were beyond the control of any nation or group but he held out the hope that the UN could meet the challenges.



Giovanni Agnelli

ty, the major political group in the ruling coalition, came out for permanent cooperation with the Communists.

Communist spokesmen have let it be known that they would not insist, at least initially, on Cabinet posts for the party. Some Communist leaders recently promised that their party would not demand Italy's withdrawal from NATO.

Foreign Airlines Struck in Lisbon

LISBON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Employees of all 17 foreign airlines operating in Lisbon began a strike today. Only TAP, the national carrier, was operating.

TAP reached an agreement with its employees last week after a three-day strike paralyzed its operations.

The dispute is over a new labor contract. The foreign airlines have resisted workers' demands for guarantees against what they describe as "unfair dismissal."

Harry Partch, 71, U.S. Composer, Inventor, Dies

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Harry Partch, 71, a composer who invented musical scales and instruments, was found dead Tuesday in his apartment in San Diego after a heart attack.

Largely self-taught, Mr. Partch based his compositions on octave divided into 43 intervals rather than the 12 of traditional western music. He thought new instruments were better suited for playing the barely comprehensible intervals of his musical language. He built the instruments himself, too. 71-string kithara, marimba-like bells called cloud-chamber bells and the bioboy, which was made of bellows, three organ pipes and an auto exhaust.

He made his New York debut in 1968 when two concerts of music were presented at the Whitney Museum. He also was a National Institute of Arts Letters award, and received grants from the Ford Foundation and Guggenheim Foundation.

Hubbell Robinson, 68, U.S. Astronomer, Dies

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Hubbell Robinson, 68, a brilliant figure for 30 years at the Hayden Planetarium, died Wednesday of cancer. He was a leader in creative programming and in advancing the employment of blind people in radio and television.

Jan Verhaandert
BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Astronomer Jean Verhaandert, 73, president of the Belgian Royal Observatory, died Wednesday.

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ders for U.S. Grain om Abroad Soaring

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Orders for U.S. grain from abroad are soaring, mainly because of a further increase in demand by the European Community, new export by the U.S. Agriculture Department (USDA) show.

Export listing shows corn by all foreign countries nearly 26.2 million metric tons, or 991.2 million bushels, as of Aug. 25, a two-day increase over Aug. 11, a day before a USDA report showed 1974 production would be down export orders stood at 11.1 million, or about 612 bushels.

Sharp Rise in Week

European corn orders on Aug. 11, a day before a USDA report showed 1974 production would be down export orders stood at 11.1 million, or about 612 bushels.

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gh Prices r Oil Said cessary

IS, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The U.S. general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said today OPEC nations may cut their production and that even oil prices as desirable as only should current prices be lowered, but it is in the best of everyone that they maintained at a high level, but a doubt even higher than are today, Abderrahmane of Algeria said in the new of the financial magazine.

There has been a recent cut in oil prices, but it is in the best of everyone that they maintained at a high level, but a doubt even higher than are today, Abderrahmane of Algeria said in the new of the financial magazine.

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Dismal Performance by the 'Dismal Science'

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Just as U.S. economists are finding they do not have all the answers to the current inflationary surge, they are also discovering that proliferating economic woes are forcing them to alter several of their academic principles.

For instance, the Phillips Curve, which postulates a fixed trade-off between rates of inflation and unemployment, has been shown wanting by the current "stagflation," or inflationary recession, which shows that unemployment and inflation can grow simultaneously.

"No one today holds the naive notion of a fixed curve," says Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago. A Princeton University economist, instructor, James Livick, agrees. "It's a lot more complicated than we economists thought," he says.

That seems true for the whole economy, not just for one formula. In the halcyon days under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, economists were widely credited with almost uncanny powers to "fine-tune" the economy. But no more.

Professor Paul Samuelson, the Nobel laureate who teaches economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says that economists' "complacency with

themselves" peaked in 1965 "with the rest of the world cooking and abiding in admiration" for their presumed expertise.

Now, however, the heavily Keynesian "new economics" stressed then is criticized as depression-oriented and thus unsuitable for tackling today's problems of inflation and shortages. (John Maynard Keynes pioneered the use of government fiscal and monetary policies, including deficit spending, as tools to combat the business cycle.)

"There's a lot we don't know," says Robert Gordon, professor of economics at the University of California at Berkeley. Prof. Gordon, who is president-elect of the American Economic Association, declares: "Find me an economist who can explain the causes of the current surge of inflation and cure it without massive unemployment, and I'd like to meet him."

Accordingly, classroom instructors are starting to emphasize that they do not have all the answers. "We'll stress the humility we must have about the current problems we're in," says Prof. Burton Malkiel, who teaches introductory economics at Princeton. Prof. Richard Lohr, in charge of the introductory course at Yale, feels the same way.

He says: "The dawning on economists that their stories didn't explain everything probably came a lot later to economists than to students, who realized all problems weren't explained so easily. But it took major economic problems rather than the questions of a few students to change us."

The most obvious of those problems is the nature of today's inflation. In the ideal textbook world of a short while back, prices rose and fell in response to competitive pressures, and inflation was due to excess demand. Real life is considerably more complicated than that.

Economics professors have long recognized that fact and taught it. But today, when, for example, beef prices are high in the store and low on the farm, the professors are putting even more stress than they used to on such institutional pricing factors as labor unions and retail chains.

Under Keynes's influence, we've developed the theory of aggregate demand, but haven't even started to develop a theory of aggregate supply—all the elements influencing a supplier's asking price—says Prof. Gordon. "Every forecaster under the sun was off in his projections of prices for 1974."

Spokesmen Say Move Would Be Long-Term Solution

Pan Am and TWA Say They're Ready to Discuss Merger

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, both financially hard pressed, said yesterday that they were ready to discuss a merger.

Chief executives of the two airlines met separately Wednesday in Washington with the Secretary of Transportation, Claude Brinegar, who is in charge of a special federal task force established to investigate the financial troubles of the country's two major airlines.

Mr. Brinegar urged the executives to consider a merger and representatives of both lines said they were willing to do so.

The Pan American officials who met with Mr. Brinegar were William Seawell, chairman and chief

executive officer, and Stuart Tip-ton, senior vice-president. The TWA representatives were Charles Tillingshast Jr., chairman, and E.C. Wieser Jr., president.

The executives of the two airlines, which lost a total of \$46.5 million during the first seven months of the year, speculated privately that negotiations could start within a week or two. However, spokesmen for the two airlines said that though a merger would provide a "long-term" solution to their problems, federal subsidies were essential now to offset sharply increased costs of jet fuel.

The airlines have twice before—in 1963 and 1971—discussed a possible merger, but could not agree on terms. Because of the turbulent experience recently of both lines, rooted largely in higher fuel prices and a sharp drop in transatlantic tourist travel over the last year, many industry analysts believe the chances are much better for such an agreement now.

Evidence of problems at Pan American continued to surface yesterday. The airline announced that its No. 3 executive, William Crilly, executive vice-president for international services, was leaving.

The company said that Mr. Crilly had resigned as a company director and that his administrative duties were being transferred, although he will continue as an officer to complete pending business. It was the latest in a series of high-

level executive changes at Pan Am and it was reminiscent of the situation when Mr. Seawell took over 30 months ago from his ousted predecessor, Najeeb Halaby. At that time, an aide to Mr. Seawell characterized the company's last months as a "revolving door."

Personality Clash

Mr. Crilly had been widely expected until a year ago to take over the title of president from Mr. Seawell. But last fall he was demoted from second to what amounted to third position in the company beneath James East, another executive vice-president. Company insiders attributed his fall largely to a personality clash with Mr. Seawell.

In another change yesterday, Pan American said that William Walkup had been named vice-president for airline planning and scheduling, replacing Wesley Kaidahl, who resigned three weeks ago to join American Airlines.

TWA, the stronger of the two globe-circling U.S. carriers, said last year that it was not interested in a merger and that there was little to gain in merging its problems with Pan Am's.

Yesterday, it shifted this position in a statement that said: "We believe that a Pan American merger with TWA could provide one logical and positive step toward the long-term viability of our nation's international air services."

Pan American officials said the statement was a "sensible one"

Big Board Price Gain Gives Glimmer of Hope

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—After stumbling a bit at the opening today, stock prices rallied before noon and pushed higher through the remainder of the session.

This gave the market its longest winning streak—two sessions—in a month, and raised hope among some analysts that perhaps the market has bottomed out following a summer-long tailspin that had carried the list to a four-year low earlier in the week.

The Dow Jones Industrial average climbed 7.12 points to 677.88 after an advance of 22.76 points yesterday. It was down 3 points in early trading. About 950 issues gained and 450 fell.

However, trading was light throughout most of the gain. Volume was 15.13 million shares versus 14.21 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed the early decline to the report of a strong rise in business bank loan demand.

Part of the gain was attributed to carryover strength from yesterday's healthy advance, prompted by indications that the Federal Reserve Board had loosened its tight grip on the nation's monetary policy.

Magnavox was the most active issue, climbing 1 1/8 to 9 1/8 on turnover of 680,000 shares. North American Philips sweetened to \$9 a share from \$8 1/2 its offer for all outstanding Magnavox common shares and Magnavox's management withdrew its opposition to the bid. North American Philips closed at 13 5/8, up 3/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.09 to 68.22. The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose 0.45 to 81.18. The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 26 3/8, up 1 3/8, on volume of 67,200 shares. In bonds, much of the market's

attention was again taken up with some wide swings in Treasury bills after an extremely strong auction last Friday.

After fluctuating wildly through the four trading sessions, bills ended the week on a strong up-trend.

The three-month bill fell some 12 points in yield today to trade only 7 points above last Friday's average, while the six-month bill dropped about 23 points to trade some 15 points below the auction average.

In its open market action today the Fed negotiated reverse repurchase agreements when the funds rate looked like dipping below 11.5 per cent and then it sold \$90 million of bills with September and October maturities on behalf of a customer.

In other market action government bonds were little changed on balance while corporate bonds edged up, closing 1.8 to 1.4 point higher.

In Chicago, corn futures closed 3 to 6 cents a bushel higher on further reports of frost damage to the crop. Soybeans closed down 4 to 13 cents a bushel, partly on a report that new crop harvesting should start in Illinois next week. Wheat futures finished mixed, up 1 to down 1 cent.

In New York, silver closed 6 to 5 cents lower and copper ended about one-half cent higher.

German Jobless Rate Reaches Level of 1956

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—The number of unemployed in West Germany has passed the half-million mark for the first time since 1956, the Federal Labor Office said here today.

The unemployment figure was 527,100 at the end of August, an increase of 36,200 over the previous month, the office said. Observers said the effects of the oil crisis on the motor industry and the government's anti-inflation policy of credit curbs and public spending cuts had been mainly responsible.

The latest jobless figure represents 2.3 per cent of the workforce. In July the rate was 2.2 per cent and in August 1973 it was 1 per cent.

Failures Rise in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Japan had 938 corporate bankruptcies involving debts of at least 10 million yen each in August, up 7 per cent from July and 30.8 per cent from July, 1973, Teikoku Koshinsha, a business inquiry agency, reported yesterday.

Jobless Level Edges Higher In U.S., Now Stands at 5.4%

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The U.S. unemployment rate in August continued its slow upward climb, rising by one-tenth of 1 per cent to 5.4 per cent of the work force, the government reported today.

Although the change from the July rate of 5.3 per cent is not considered statistically significant, the Labor Department said the increase taken over the past two months represented a break from the 5.2 per cent plateau that had prevailed during the first half of the year.

The jobless rate now has risen by eight-tenths of a percentage point from last October's 4.7 per cent.

year low of 4.6 per cent and is expected to continue climbing as the economy falters.

The Ford administration has prepared a program of gradually rising payments to local governments to create additional public service jobs as unemployment mounts. If the jobless rate reaches 5.5 per cent, Labor Secretary Peter Brennan has said, the government would move to create about 100,000 more jobs.

Meanwhile, average hourly earnings were reported up 3 cents in August, to \$4.24, a level 33 cents more than a year ago. Weekly earnings averaged \$127.73 in August, an increase of \$1.12 from July and \$11.20 from last August.

However, the hourly earnings index in dollars of constant purchasing power declined 3 per cent over the past year, the government said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Car Sales Rebound in U.S.

New car sales, down by 20 per cent or more last year, regained some of the lost ground in August, although domestic dealers still reported deliveries were off 2.8 per cent for the month.

However, some car and truck makers reported a rebound in the month, and industry analysts noted that sales for the month of 667,387 were only 18,123 units below the all-time high for August of 685,360 domestic sales set a year ago.

"It has been almost a year since sales for a month came this close to matching the 1973 records," says one analyst. "The 1974 model sales decline began last October, when deliveries were off 11 per cent. Analysts say one reason sales were on the rebound is that apparently many buyers are snapping up 1974 models to beat the \$400-plus price rises on the 1975 models. Car imports, whose sales have been off about 25 per cent this year, also fared better last month. Their sales were estimated at 140,000, off 7.5 per cent from August, 1973. Their market share was also up to 17.3 per cent, but still below the 18.1 per cent of last August.

Chrysler Plans Price Increases

Chrysler says it will have to raise prices several times during the 1975 model year on

top of an expected \$400 to \$500 introductory price boost this fall. Company chairman Lynn Townsend says there will be "repricing, probably several times, during the model year" as long as costs continue to rise. Unlike General Motors and Ford, Chrysler has not said exactly how much it plans to raise prices this fall, but Mr. Townsend says the boost will be "right in the ballpark" with the firm's two chief competitors. GM's increase will be a record \$446, or 9 per cent, on new models. Ford has set a tentative \$418, or 8 per cent, increase on its 1975 models.

Japan Seeks New TriStar Engine

Japan's Transport Minister, Masatoshi Tokunaga, says he will insist that All-Nippon Airways grounded Lockheed TriStar airliners be fitted with new engines before they fly again. He told a press conference he will not permit the use of old models of the Rolls Royce RB-211 engines similar to those which developed faults in two of the domestic airline's fleet of six TriStars. The fleet was grounded following emergency landings by the two airliners in the past week. Each suffered oil loss through cracks in the cast alloy outer casing of two of the three engines.

Swiss Prices Steady

BERNE, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—The Swiss wholesale price index at the end of August was unchanged from July but was 17.2 per cent higher than August last year at 153.5.

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He's worth that amount, no electronics/electro-mechanical company with any sense would let him go without at least offering to match it. However, this £7,500 carries with it responsibility for 1300 quality staff in 12 locations in 6 countries; responsibility through a European headquarters director to the quality vice-president in the USA; a newly created job with a brief which covers basic organisation, people, costs, techniques, facilities and qualification-testing systems for new products. Success as the Quality Manager for this European group with a turnover this year of \$400 million (next year \$480 million), could lead you to the very top jobs in one of the biggest and most technically advanced and diverse engineering companies in the world. You should have had at least 12 years' experience in electrical/electronic engineering, including 5 years as a design or manufacturing engineer and the same or more in charge of a substantial quality/inspection/test department. You will be based near London; a generous relocation allowance is available. Obviously you must be prepared to travel a good deal, mostly in Europe. Please telephone for a personal history form, or write mentioning companies in which you are not interested, to: J. Schofield, McCann Recruitment, 36 Howland Street, London W1P 6BD. 01-580 6690.

McCann Recruitment

Transport Manager
EUROPE

Monsanto is an international group marketing and manufacturing synthetic fibres, chemicals and plastics.

Owing to the growth of our business and the increasing complexity and cost of transportation, we now want to appoint at our European Headquarters a Transport Manager who has experience in road and rail/roll-on/roll-off transport operations and negotiations.

The candidate may be a university graduate between 30 and 40 years of age and will be able to negotiate in English, French and German. He will be dynamic, creative and a good businessman with physical stamina and the willingness to travel extensively. Reporting to our Manager, Distribution Operations, he will assist, counsel and monitor performance of transport purchasing through our European Plants and Sales Offices. His responsibilities will include the development and functional management of transportation policies and procedures for raw materials supplies and finished goods. He will also conduct negotiations with carriers, carrier associations and government agencies on freight rates, contracts, regulations, equipment, service and other transport considerations.

The complexity of this job will only attract an individual who is keen to take a challenge and possesses a high degree of independent judgment, tact, negotiation experience and business acumen in transportation.

The starting salary is negotiable, conditions of service are attractive and assistance with removal expenses is available. If you are interested in this position, do not hesitate to send your application, with complete curriculum vitae to Mr. R. Meuleman, Personnel Manager, Monsanto Europe S.A., place Madou, 1, 1030 Brussels under ref. 751.

Monsanto

MARKETING MANAGER

Immediate opening with LUXEMBOURG subsidiary of major U.S. manufacturer. Candidate must be experienced in European marketing of industrial products. Opportunities include travel throughout Europe and greater management responsibilities.

Technical background preferred with French, German and English language ideal.

Box D 4,648, Herald Tribune, Paris.

INTERNAL AUDITOR
EUROPE

A major U.S. manufacturer of chemicals, health products and specialized equipment is seeking an Internal Auditor to implement the general audit program and conduct audits of European operations. The successful applicant will be based in Europe and will report to the Manager of Internal Auditing at the U.S. Corporate Headquarters.

Applicants should be willing to engage in considerable travel and must be fluent in English and French. Facility in other languages would be beneficial. A minimum of 3 years' auditing experience is required, preferably with a large public accounting firm or industrial concern. Applicants must be college graduates; the equivalent of a C.P.A. is desirable.

Please write, in complete confidence, including salary history, to: Box D 4,640, Herald Tribune, Paris.

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F.

EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

Real Estate Broker Program
Earnings Potential \$50,000 and up.

This important position calls for an experienced, ambitious sales manager, who is used to earning \$30,000-\$50,000 U.S. annually. We can supply complete inventory, a guaranteed draw and bonus without "cap." We are the most successful developers of planned communities. One of our current projects ready for sale in Europe is a 10,500-acre master plan, country club community, with homesites, business properties, and recreational facilities near Las Vegas.

Our company is currently opening a network of carefully selected brokers throughout Europe. Your job: To find, sign, train, and service the brokers we need in major European cities.

A few good brokers could be your security. If you have got the ability to deliver you will be invited to Las Vegas. Please call for an interview Mr. Ronald Rosen, c/o Greenway House Hotel, London phone: 01-497-4343, September 7-11.

EUROPEAN FINANCE

Large and fast expanding E.E.C. transport group seeks replacement for its European Director of Finance who is being promoted.

In addition to complete mastery of management accounting and finance at the European level, the applicant will have unusual depth of knowledge in acquisitions, mergers, government contacts, licensing and start up of new ventures. English is a must and other languages ability an asset.

Starting compensation and career opportunity will be attractive to a high-caliber candidate.

Please send detailed resume including earnings history in absolute confidence to:

Box D 4,652, Herald Tribune, Paris.

MANAGER

for INTERNATIONAL TURNKEY PROJECTS

Switzerland's largest firm of consulting engineers, whose operations are rapidly going international, is seeking an outstanding manager to organize the diversification of its international services to include turnkey business. Main fields of activity are: energy supply and distribution, industry and building.

This is a new position. The appointee will work directly with the Managing Director for International Operations and will be based in Geneva.

The post requires a man of stature and creativity, with considerable experience in marketing and organizing turnkey projects overseas. Evidence of success in assembling package deals and carrying out top-level contractual negotiations is indispensable.

Professional qualification in an engineering discipline, finance or law would be an advantage, but a history of achievement and results is more important. Nationality is unimportant but fluency in English is necessary; French, German or Spanish would be assets. Remuneration is fully open to discussion.

Every application will be treated in absolute confidence and will receive a prompt reply.

Please write, including curriculum vitae, to:
F 18-115339 PUBLICITAS CH 1211 GENEVA 3

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR

Belgian, 29, self-starter, international business experience, good fluency English, French, Spanish, knowledge German and Dutch. Italian, interested in working for highly dynamic business, preferably real estate developers, property commodity market, etc.

Tel.: Brussels 647.23.42, or write to:

ROSSE, Regies Publicitaires
515.847, Rue Royale 112,
1000-Brussels, BELGIUM.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING

Executive, perfect command four languages, engineering degree and Ph.D., experience distribution, joint ventures diversification and licences, high-level negotiator, seeks senior position. Presently Geneva based, prepared to relocate and travel. Box 4,686, Tribune, 4 VI Geneva, CH-1204 Geneva.

ENGINEER

29, German, 14 years industrial engineering. Experience: Design of modern tools and machinery, aircraft engine. Internal combustion engine, 5 years. Planning administration or Switzerland. 5 years. Fluent English-German, seeks responsible position in France, U.S.A., Germany or Switzerland. Box 512, 117, 4 Frankfurt/M., Or. Eichendorfer Str. 45, Germany.

If you are looking for a Senior International Executive, the International Herald Tribune is your most effective medium

If you need a top executive how can you afford not to use the International Herald Tribune?

Proven effectiveness. Results over and over again. Why? Because this newspaper is read by senior management throughout Europe. The audience profile tells the story clearly.

49% of our business readers are senior level executives; 28% are members of boards of Directors.

Reach Across Europe for the Right Person

with your advertisement in the "International Executive Opportunities" published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Price	Y
Asahi Glass	240
Canon	225
Dai Nip. Print.	225
Fuji Photo	321
Honda	154
Honda Motor	475
C. Itoh	284
Japan Air L.	438
Kansai E. P.	438
Kao Soap	329
Kirin Brewery	260
Komatsu	367
Kubota	345
Mitsui E. Ind.	470
Toyota	

European Mar

(Yesterday's closing in local currency)

Amsterdam	Frankfurt
Akzo..... 32.80	AEG..... 79.20
Alber Heijn..... 42.50	BASF..... 125.30
Agisbank..... 211.30	Bayer..... 125.30
Alkerm..... 110	Beckm..... 125.30
Adam..... 215	Com. Sumal..... 42
Fokker..... 29.90	Concordia..... 155
Heineken..... 150	De Beers..... 155
H.V.A..... 28.90	De Beers..... 155
Ho-Am-Hold..... 65.10	De Beers..... 155
KLM..... 22.50	De Beers..... 155
Philips new..... 152.50	De Beers..... 155
Robur..... 72.50	De Beers..... 155
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Brussels

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PART-TIME ADVE

SALESMAN-WO

Wanted for Paris area. An honest 1/3 of your available time can be interesting. Comm. basis, some existing bus. details to:

Box D 4,645, Herald Tribune

CHIEF FINANCIAL O

United States company. In Germany seeking a Chief Financial Officer and a man for company in East Germany. Salary negotiable. Send resume to:

Box D 4,645, Herald Tribune

YOU DON'T I

A COMPUTI

... to find out that winning chance the Austrian Lottery are better any other Lottery. Because with only 70,000 instead of the usual 200,000, your winning is almost tripled.

Top prizes are:
1st Prize: \$275,000
2nd Prize: \$22,000
3rd Prize: \$165,000
4th Prize: \$110,000
5th - 10th Prize: \$5,000
PLUS \$39,290 Other
Prizes up to \$19,000

Over 50% of the tickets are winners.
All winnings Tax-free
Winning transferred to your country.
Winning paid in cash or by check.
Lottery government certified.
Total Prize money: At least \$9,000,000.

Don't miss out on this opportunity. Write today coupon for brochure of application form to J.B. the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

(This offer does not apply to French citizens)

J.B. PROKOP, Marbachstr. 11, Vienna VI, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and application form for the Austrian National Lottery.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

COUNTRY.....

هكذا من الاصل

COSTA DEL SOL
OCEAN FRONT VILLAS AND
APARTMENTS AT BAHIA DORADA
 Best-designed, Best-built,
 Best-manned.

(Continued from Back Page)

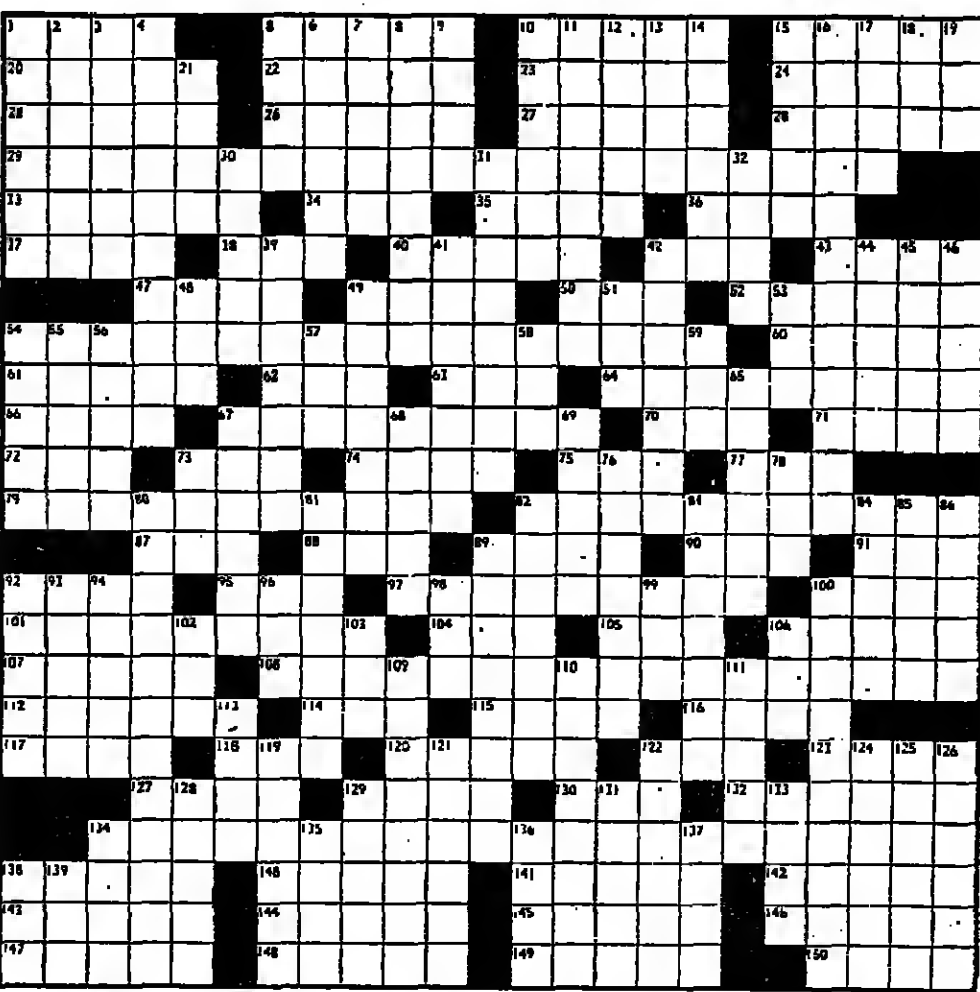
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

EDITED FOR TELEVISION—By Frances Hansen

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PEANUTS

IT'S SATURDAY, ISN'T IT?

THAT LITTLE GIRL WON'T BE AROUND TODAY...

TOMORROW IS SUNDAY. SHE WON'T BE HERE TOMORROW EITHER...

I HATE WEEKENDS!

WHAT SIZE TOWN DID YOU COME FROM?

THE TOWN WAS SO SMALL THAT THE GRAFFITI WAS LIMITED TO 2-LETTER WORDS.

B. C.

BLONDIE... WHERE'S TODAY'S PAPER?

I THREW IT OUT BY MISTAKE, DEAR, BUT I SAVED YESTERDAY'S.

BUT I READ YESTERDAY'S PAPER!

WELL, THAT'S GOOD.

THEN THE NEWS WON'T UPSET YOU SO MUCH.

BEETLE

WAIT! I FIND BEETLE!

DON'T BE HASTY, SARGE. HE MAY HAVE A GOOD EXCUSE.

AND BE CHARITABLE. WE ALL MAKE MISTAKES.

THEY'RE TWO APPEARERS IN A POD.

WIZARD OF ID

I'VE GOT THE SNIFLES.

THE PRESCRIPTION WILL FIX YOU RIGHT UP.

PHARMACY

PHARMACY

IF YOUR HORSE HAS ANY REACTION BRING IT BACK.

MACY

COME T' BED, PET. I CAN'T GET TO SLEEP ON MY OWN.

NOT WITH THAT STATE!

THUD!!

CRASH!!

MOST OF 'EM FALL ASLEEP AS SOON AS THEY HIT THE PILLOW - HIS TROUBLE IS HITTING THE BED.

B. Z. SAWYER

I HARDLY SEE HOW I CAN GET YOUR SON'S FIANCEE OUT OF A FOREIGN JAIL, MR. MCGEE. HAVE YOU TRIED THE STATE DEPARTMENT?

YES, BUT GOT NO WHERE.

THEY SAY FOOFY'S CLIMBING ON THE STATUE OF MALYA'S NATIONAL HERO IS A DOMESTIC AFFAIR. OUR POLICY IS NOT TO DABBLE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

WHAT I WANT IS ACTION, SAWYER. GET MY SON'S GIRL OUT OF JAIL AND THERE'S \$50,000 IN IT FOR YOU.

RIP KIRBY

BEAUTIFUL QUIET AT LAST, DESMOND, AND MAYBE A HUNGRY FISH.

OH, OH! SAIL ON THE HORIZON, SIR.

I DON'T CARE WHO OR WHAT'S AROUND. THIS TIME I'M POSITELY NOT GOING TO LOOK!

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIVER

LAUDT

NERUNG

DINGAL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOAMY AFTER MARMOT PENMAN

Answers: This parent had two university degrees—"M.A., M.A."

Mr. Langeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

— —